NARRATIVE SKETCHES

OF THE

CONQUEST OF THE MYSORE,

EFFECTED BY THE

BRITISH TROOPS AND THEIR ALLIES,

IN THE CAPTURE OF

SERINGAPATAM,

AND THE DEATH OF

TIPPOO SULTAUN;

MAY 4, 1799.

WITH

NOTES, DESCRIPTIVE AND EXPLANATORY.

COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC MATERIALS.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE materials from which these Sketches have been produced, were collected to assist the design, and regulate the execution, of an extensive Historical Painting which the artist has recently submitted to the public eye, on a scale of magnitude hitherto unattempted in this country—the *Storming of Seringapatam*, painted by Mr. *R. K. Porter.*

From the flattering and popular acceptation of the great work, it was presumed this lesser one might not be uninteresting to the public, either as a kind of handy accompaniment to the picture, in the lounge of the Exhibition Room, or as a comprehensive view of the subject, for the loungers of any other place. The rapid sale of the First edition has fully realized the expectations under which it was first published.

The compiler of the following pages has not attempted to *write* a book—he has only endeavoured to *make* one, such as he was led to believe would be acceptable to a very numerous class of readers. He has collected facts from all available sources of information; and the only merit he claims, is that of having connected them into a series of short narratives, unencumbered with much detail, and unmixed with fiction.

Many particulars of these Sketches are personal communications from gentlemen who were actors in the scenes described. Many others are extracted from original

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and unpublished correspondence, of which the compiler has been favoured with a transcript; and a variety of articles are drawn from the Gazettes, public Journals, and other authentic accounts printed in India. But, for the most material part of its contents, this work is indebted to the valuable dispatches of Lord Mornington, transmitted to the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company—a series of papers which, for perspicuity of arrangement, and manly elegance of language, have been rarely equalled, and never exceeded, by the official productions of any age or country.

The notes, it is presumed, will be found to contain, not only a variety of explanatory matter, but many descriptive and interesting articles, either extracted from works of known credit, or furnished from correct information, and which could not be given in any other form, without breaking the narrative interest of the page.

The subject having experienced, in this little performance, nearly the same encouragement it has been honoured with on the canvas, the *collector of the materials for both* feels himself amply repaid for his trouble, and presents to the public this Second Edition of his Narrative Sketches, under the flattering assurances that it will be honoured with a portion of that popularity so universally attached to the *enterprize of the Soldier*, and the *labours of the Artist*, in THE STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM.

LYCEUM, STRAND,
Aug. 15, 1800.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

SINCE the peace of Seringapatam, concluded with Lord Cornwallis, and more especially since the year 1796, the destruction of the British power in India had formed the favourite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the sacrifices which he was compelled to make for the purchase of the peace in 1792; and his increasing eagerness to recover the extensive portion of his dominions then ceded to the Allies, urged him to pursue a systematic course of intrigue against the British power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or his revenge.

The proofs which had been obtained previous to the war, were sufficient to satisfy the judgment of

of the Governor-General (Lord Mornington) as to the nature and objects of his machinations: they have since been corroborated by the voluminous records discovered in the palace at Seringapatam, which furnished a clear exposition of his intrigues at Poonah* and Hyderabad†; his embassy to Zemaun Shah‡, (to encourage that prince

* The seat of the Mahratta government, (about one hundred miles eastward of Bombay) under the Paishwa, or Prime Minister, Row Pundit Purdhan, one of our allies, whose office is hereditary, and invests him, in fact, with the entire sovereignty of the Mahratta empire, as the Ram Rajah, or hereditary king, is, from a very common policy among the Asiatics, a mere nominal ruler, kept a prisoner at large in one of his own forts, and his name seldom heard of, or recognized, except on the great seal of the state, annexed to the arbitrary acts of his Highness the Paishwa! The territories of the Mahrattas are computed to extend about one thousand British miles in length, and seven hundred in breadth: they are governed by a number of separate Chiefs, or Rajahs, all of whom acknowledge the Ram Rajah as their sovereign, and the Paishwa as his vicegerent.—*See* SKETCHES OF THE HINDOOS.

† A city and fortress of the Deccan, (between three and four hundred miles to the northward of Madras) the court of his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah, or Nizam Ally, a prince in alliance with the British government.

‡ An ambitious and enterprizing prince, whose dominions (the kingdom of Candahar and Cabul) comprize all the countries that are situated between the river Indus and the southern

prince in the prosecution of his long threatened invasion of Hindostan); his correspondence with the Executive Directory at Paris; with the French at Tranquebar, and the Isle of France; and with M. Raymond, the commander of a body of native troops in the Nizam's service, amounting to fourteen thousand men, disciplined and commanded by French officers. From the evidence of these papers, it is now incontestible that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the British power, and the restoration of his own empire to its former splendor and strength; that he trusted to have accomplished our expulsion, by instigating the French to invade India; and that his antipathy to the English

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southern extremities of the Caspian sea; and between the eastern confines of Persia, and the country of the Usbeck Tartars, besides Lahore, and the celebrated province of Cashmire. This prince can bring one hundred and fifty thousand effective fighting men into the field, chiefly cavalry, all excellently mounted, and much dreaded by the Mahrattas, whose united powers suffered a dreadful overthrow from Ahmed Shah, the grandfather of the present monarch, on the plains of Paniput, in the year 1761. So strong is the prevalence of this dread, that a Mahratta is not ashamed, if his horse should happen to start when drinking water, to exclaim—"Dost thou see the shadow of an Abdalli!"—the subjects of Zemaun Shah being thus distinguished, from the name of the founder of his empire, Abdallah.—*See the* ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER *for* 1799.

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was the ruling passion of his heart, the main spring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

The degree of danger with which the Nizam and the Paishwa were threatened, by the impending storm, exceeded that which menaced the British possessions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views against the courts of Poonah and Hyderabad, were ostensibly limited to the recovery of the cessions made by him to those powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progress of his victories; and that his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by success.

The distribution and condition of the British force on the Southern coast, in the month of June 1798, offered but too strong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithless and active enemy; it was therefore judged necessary, by the Company's government, to issue an order for assembling the armies on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, without delay; and, adverting to the fatal consequences which have formerly been experienced in the Carnatic, by neglecting to keep pace with the forwardness of hostile equipments in the Mysore, it was resolved to entrust the protection

tection of the British possessions to no other security than a complete and early state of preparation for war.

With this view, while the armies were forming on the two coasts, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and much unavoidable delay, the early attention of the Governor-General was directed to strengthen and improve the defensive alliances between the Company and their Highnesses the Nizam and the Paishwa. Both these powers were reduced to the lowest condition of depression and weakness: the latter, by the intrusion of Dowlut Row Scindia *; the former, by the threatened hostilities of the same chieftain, and the establishment of a numerous and active

* One of the most bold and aspiring of the Mahratta chiefs, pretending to be descended from the ancient kings of Malva; the seat of his government is at Ougein, near the city of Mundu, once the capital of these kings; and his possessions join the northern boundary of the country immediately subject to the Paishwa, comprehending the greatest part of the extensive soubadary, or government of Malva, and part of the province of Candeish. The intrigues of the late Madajee Scindia had carried him to Poonah some time before his death, where his unworthy successor, Dowlut Row Scindia, has since remained, occupied in general extortion and encroachments on the authority of the Paishwa.—WOOD'S REVIEW OF THE WAR.

French faction in its army; and while the internal convulsions of each state had diminished the resources of both, their co-operation against Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable, by the progress of their mutual animosities and dissentions.

The intentions of the Governor-General were unfortunately disappointed at the Court of Poonah: he had, however, the satisfaction to ascertain, that the disposition of the Mahratta government continued perfectly favourable to the British interests, and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo. At the Court of Hyderabad, co-operative measures were adopted with the wished-for alacrity; a new subsidiary treaty was concluded with the Nizam, which had for its objects the admission of an additional British force into his Highness's establishment, and the total expulsion of the French party, then under the command of M. Perron; and by a fortunate coincidence of events, the proposed reduction was effected without bloodshed, and without contest; the obnoxious ranks of the Nizam's army being surrounded and disarmed by a detachment of British troops, aided by a body of the native cavalry, and the French officers

officers put under arrest, in order to their being sent to Europe*.

About this time the invasion of Egypt, by the French, and the progress of their arms in that country, were facts fully ascertained in India; and soon afterwards, intelligence was received of the glorious victory gained by his Majesty's squadron, under the command of Admiral Nelson. But it appearing to Lord Mornington, that the fate of the French army in Egypt was still uncertain, and that an additional force might have been intended to combine operations with it in India, by the ordinary passage round the Cape of Good Hope, his Lordship did not relax any part of the military preparations he had ordered to be commenced: the Government of Bombay had, with the utmost promptitude, attended to the collection not only of their troops, but of the largest possible supplies on the coast of Malabar; and

* A mutiny having broken out in the French camp, and the Sepoys having imprisoned their officers, the English Resident at Hydrabad, with the consent of the Nizam, so judiciously and opportunely employed a British detachment, under Colonel Roberts, that the greatest difficulty they had to encounter was that of rescuing the imprisoned French from the violence of their own Sepoys. The amount of the force disarmed on this occasion, was about eleven thousand men; a part of the French corps being then absent on detachment.—*See* LORD MORNINGTON'S DISPATCHES.

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the Madras army had peremptory orders for completing the equipment of their battering train, and for advancing it with all practicable dispatch to the most eligible station on the frontier of the Carnatic, with a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam at the earliest possible period, if such a movement into Mysore should become necessary.

The opportunity now appeared favourable for opening a negociation with Tippoo Sultaun, and a correspondence commenced, in which Lord Mornington carefully avoided every hostile expression; merely premising to the Sultaun, that he was acquainted with the nature of his intercourse with the French nation, and proposing to him to receive Major Doveton, on the part of the Allies, for the purpose of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all subsisting differences. This was the uniform tenor of several and successive letters to the Sultaun; who, on his part, returned a few reluctant communications, containing statements full of prevarication and falsehood, and professions made up in terms of the most palpable deceit; finally informing the Governor-General, that being about to "proceed upon a hunting excursion*," he would receive Major

* The hunting party of an Asiatic Prince is, in fact, a regular military expedition against the antelopes, elephants, and tigers; accompanied

Major Doveton, without the retinue, or attendants, of a formal embassy*!

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accompanied by all the great officers of the court, and an immense retinue of soldiery. The movements of such an army, ostensibly called into the field for the warfare of the chase, are often made subservient to the more hostile views of its leader; but, in this instance, the penetration of the Governor-General was not so easily to be deceived.

* The two following letters will give a clear idea of the Sultaun's language, in his correspondence with Lord Mornington; furnishing a curious sample of the pompous duplicity of an Eastern despot—

From Tippoo Sultaun. Received the 11th of Jan. 1799.

(An official translation.)

"THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched; it will, no doubt, by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard will have been made apparent, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace; my friendly heart being bent upon their increase. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters!".

It may be necessary to observe, previous to a perusal of the letter which follows, that the "King of Room," *i. e.* the Grand Seignior, had written a dissuasive letter to Tippoo, on the subject of his anti-anglican connexion with the French, which letter was officially transmitted to him, with a suitable comment, by the Governor-General, on the 16th of January—

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The design of this tardy, reluctant, and insidious assent to the admission of an official negotiator from the British government, could be considered in no other light than that of a new artifice, for the purpose of giving time until a change of circumstances and of season might enable the Sultaun to avail himself of the assistance of France; and this conclusion was confirmed by the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force recently raised in

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From Tippoo Sultaun, Received the 13th Feb. 1799.

(An official translation.)

" I have been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters; the first brought by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in station, like Tumshied with angels as his guards—with troops numerous as the stars—the sun illuminating the world—the heaven of empire and dominion—the luminary giving splendour to the universe—the firmament of glory and power—the Sultaun of the sea and land—the King of Room—be his empire and his power perpetual! —addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived. Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion. You will please to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) slightly attended. Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare."—LORD MORNINGTON'S DISPATCHES.

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the Isle of France) and two native Vakeels, on an embassy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France ; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 14th of February. The season for negociation through the pacific channels so often offered by Lord Mornington was therefore now elapsed, and the reply to Tippoo's last proposal informed him, that General Harris was the only person authorized to receive and to answer any further communications he might think fit to make. This letter General Harris was directed to forward to the Sultaun, on the day on which the army under his command should pass the frontier; and a declaration was ordered to be issued at the same time, in the name of the Allies, clearly stating and explaining the grounds upon which their military movements were to be justified.

The forces of the Allied Powers were, in the mean while, assembling at Ryacottah, on the confines of Mysore, under General Harris; the Nizam's contingent formed a rapid junction with the British army, and consisted of above six thousand of the Company's troops subsidized by his Highness; of about the same number of his own infantry, (including a portion of the French-disciplined Sepoys, commanded by British officers) and

and of a large body of cavalry; the whole in an improved state of military equipment, and under the general command of Meer Allum. From the last returns of General Harris's army, previous to his passing the frontier, it was allowed that a body of troops more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability and zeal of its officers, never took the field in India. The army on the coast of Malabar, under Lieutenant General Stuart, was in an equally efficient and respectable condition; and a considerable force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Read and Brown, intended to co-operate with General Harris in the Southern districts, was not less ably equipped for service.

Thus did the consummate ability, and the inflexible perseverance of a British Governor in India, prepare for the operations of a campaign, on which hung the fate of European possession on the plains of Hindostan. The result of those operations has been glorious beyond all calculation, and the names of MORNINGTON and HARRIS will, no doubt, be inscribed by their grateful country, on the same tablet which perpetuates those of a CORNWALLIS and a HASTINGS.

NARRATIVE SKETCHES.

THE MARCH OF THE ARMIES, AND THE ACTION AT SEEDASAER.

THE Bombay army marched from Cananore on the 21st of February, arrived at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut *, on the 25th

* The Mysore country is guarded by a range of celebrated mountains which rise to a surprising height, and oppose to the eastern borders of the Carnatic, a mural front with Ghauts, i. e. passes. From the word Ghaut, the whole chain derives its name; they give entrance into the lofty, fertile, and populous plains of boundless view, which they support as buttresses do a terrace formed on an immense scale. The Mysore country being at least two thousand feet higher than the level of the Carnatic, is thence called the Table Land; the ascent to which is not to be accomplished even by a single traveller, without the fatiguing labour of many hours. The path-ways up the Ghauts are worked by the hand of man along the deep-worn channel of some rapid torrent, or skirting the hollow ravines and winding excavations, which have formed themselves on the face of this mountain precipice, and in many of these passes, the obstructions of art, as well as their natural ones, are opposed to the progress of an invading army. After the sacking of Onore in 1783, General Matthews (flushed with the expectation of fur-

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25th of the same month, and took up its ground between Ahmootenaar and Seedaseer, on the 2d of March, for the protection and augmentation of the large supplies which were then collecting at Verajunder Pett, under the friendly and assiduous co-operation of the Coorga Rajah *; and from

ther successes) on his march to the attack of Bednore, ascended the Hussein Ghurry Ghaut, a deep defile, only eight feet wide; with all its windings not less than three miles in extent, and strongly fortified at every turning. The enemy, struck with the boldness of such an unexpected attempt, yielded the pass, after a short, but hot contention, to the superior daring of the British troops.—See PENNANT, MONRO, &c.

* This friendly Chief, when a boy, was by the course of family feuds, a prisoner with Hyder Ally, who compelled him to become a mussulman, with all the shameful ceremonies of initiation: he was enrolled among the Chaylahs, or slave troops, and continued so under Tippoo Sultaun, till he made his escape in 1785, into his own dominions, where he instantly offered his service to the English: it was accepted, and he proved a most useful ally.—A British fugitive (who had also been lucky enough to effect his escape from Seringapatam) saw this Rajah in 1793, at his residence at Nocknah, and describes him as a young man buckishly dressed in nankeen pantaloons, European boots, and a shirt made in the English fashion. In a short conversation, which turned upon the then recent dismemberment of Tippoo's dominions, he remarked, that "the English had cut off the monster's right hand and foot, and he hoped to see them cut off his left ones too."—The prophetic chief has seen his hopes more than realized!—At the treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, Marquis

from this position General Stuart intended, on its approach, to form a junction with the army of Madras.

At this period, Tippoo Sultaun was supposed to be encamped in the vicinity of Maddoor, and to be preparing to move in the direction of Bangalore, for the purpose of opposing the progress of the Madras army, in the event of its actually passing the frontier: but it soon appeared, that although he had constantly affected a pacific disposition, his intentions were decidedly hostile; for, without waiting to hear of the actual commencement of hostilities on the part of the British Government, he determined to strike a sudden and deadly blow, by attacking the army of Bombay, whilst yet without the confines of his own territory, and in the dominions of a British Ally, the Coorga Rajah; and for this purpose, taking with him the flower of his troops, amounting to a considerable force, and attended by three of his Sons and Meer Kummer ud-deen Khan, he

Marquis Cornwallis generously stipulated for the security of the gallant Rajah. Tippoo Sultaun was irritated at the demand, and broke off the actual negociation with our General, who thereupon began to renew hostilities; but Tippoo finding a reluctance in his troops to defend the capital, was compelled to accept the dictated terms.—*See* PENNANT'S VIEW OF HINDOSTAN, *and* BECHER'S NARRATIVE.

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marched from his camp near Senapatam on the 28th of February, and moving rapidly in the direction of Periapatam, arrived there on the 5th of March, being the same day on which General Harris entered the Mysore on the eastern frontier; a circumstance which Tippoo was then unacquainted with.

From the nature of the country in the Coorga districts*, being almost every where covered by thick jungles, General Stuart had been compelled to place his army in several divisions at some miles distance from each other: the right brigade, consisting of three native battalions under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor, formed the advanced post at Seedaseer, on the boundary of the Coorga territory, about seven miles distant from Periapatam; and the main body of the army, with the park of artillery and provisions, remained at Seedapoor, and Ahmootenaar; the first eight miles, and the latter twelve, from

* The Coorga country is a small dominion of the Malabar coast, extending beyond the Ghauts into the Mysore. It consists of mountains and vast jungles, or forest tracts, sheltering tigers and elephants innumerable, being one of the few places in which, at this time, the last are found in a state of nature. Enjoying a fertile soil and temperate climate, this country is a fund of wealth that requires only peace and commerce to render inexhaustible.—*See* MAJOR DIROM'S CAMPAIGNS.

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the advanced position. By occupying the post at Seedaseer, General Stuart was enabled to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris, as it gave him access to a high hill which commanded a view of the Mysore, almost to the environs of Seringapatam, and was the only spot from whence the signals established between the two armies could be observed.

On the 5th of March, a party of observation on the summit of the hill, unexpectedly discovered an extensive encampment of the enemy forming itself, in which several large tents were distinguishable, and particularly the green pavilion, denoting the presence of the Sultaun. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of observation, the whole of the enemy's army was discovered to be in motion; but their movements were so concealed by the woodiness of the country, and the hazy state of the atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; nor, in fact, was this discovered, till they had penetrated a considerable way into the jungles, and attacked the rear and front of the British line almost at the same instant. This was effected with such secrecy and expedition, that it prevented more than three

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corps being engaged; as the fourth, posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy's having cut in between them and Seedapore, with a column of three thousand men under the command of Baber Jung. Under these circumstances, the best attainable position was assumed for repulsing the enemy; and the different corps which had to sustain the attack, defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression.

Colonel Montresor's brigade, occupying the advanced post, and consisting of not quite fourteen hundred men besides the artillery, was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend with a force, which, by various concurrent accounts, amounted to nearly twelve thousand of Tippoo's best troops, under his most experienced officers, who repeatedly led on to the charge, but were always repulsed with considerable slaughter. By these successive attacks, the ammunition of the surrounded party was nearly expended, a circumstance which placed the officers in an uncommonly trying situation; for it is a well known fact, that though our Sepoys* are individually

* The Sepoys, or native infantry, may be said to comprize the greatest number of the troops in the Company's service: at the Madras

individually brave, yet their good conduct in action depends in a great measure on the Europeans who command them; and under a failure of the means of defence in certain cases, it requires no little

Madras Presidency, the peace establishment only forms a corps of twenty-six thousand five hundred men, extremely well cloathed and appointed in every respect. Though the coast Sepoys are frequently of small stature, they have a very soldier-like appearance; and from the high state of perfection their officers have brought them to by a strict discipline, and a study to make their lives comfortable, they appear really attached to the service; and of late years have approved themselves in the field inferior only to the British line. Under the fatigues and occasional scarcities of a march, they can endure a great deal more than the Europeans; and were it not for their frequent and friendly assistance, the latter would much oftener sink under the hardships of the climate, than they are known to do.

These regiments are divided into grenadier, light infantry, and battalion companies, each commanded by an European officer, under whom are the native commissioned officers, Subidars, and Jemidars (or captains and subalterns); also non-commissioned officers, Havildars and Naigues, (serjeants and corporals). Native officers only, can sit in courts-martial on the Sepoys, for transgressing the articles of war, which are translated into the Persian, Moorish, and Malabar languages, and read to each corps monthly. All words of command are given in English.

There is allowed to each regiment, an establishment of one hundred and sixty boys, called Sepoy recruits; they are the sons

little address to prevent them from laying down their arms. In this instance, however, the endeavours of Colonel Montresor, aided by the activity of Colonel Mignan, and Captain Brown, (almost the

sons of deserving officers and Sepoys, or the cook lads and others attached to the Europeans; these being formed to the service from their infancy, with a thorough knowledge of English, make excellent officers in the native corps.—Their uniforms have a very military appearance, the Sepoys being all clothed in red light infantry jackets, with a white waistcoat, and the usual European accoutrements—the rest of the dress is of an Asiatic form; blue turbans of a singular shape fancifully ornamented, coloured sashes girt round the loins, and passing between the legs, short cotton drawers scolloped round the borders, and the legs naked, with sometimes a kind of light slippers on the feet.—*See* GOLD'S ORIENTAL DRAWINGS—MONRO'S MILITARY OPERATIONS, *&c.*

The Sepoys are all predestinarians (an excellent doctrine for a soldier, and often supplying the place of genuine courage in the field): three things must be observed to render them serviceable;—to pay them regularly, never to infringe on their religious superstitions, and not to interfere with their women. A foolish subaltern officer, during the march of a party in a former war, *would* touch the pots in which the Sepoys were cooking; the consequence was, that though they had marched a day and night without halting, they threw away their victuals, and turned out with loaded pieces, and with tears in their eyes threatened to leave their officers in the woods; nor would any thing but the immediate confinement of the offender appease them; yet in a quarter of an hour they petitioned for his release. They are passionate,

the only officers who could speak to, or be understood by the men) the Sepoy battalions were kept in perfectly good order till the fortunate arrival of General Stuart relieved and reinforced them. Having received intelligence of their situation, he marched up with the flank companies of the 75th Highland regiment, and the whole of the 77th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, and after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, for nearly an hour, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the jungles to regain their column, which still continued the attack in front: in twenty minutes more, Tippoo's troops retreated in all directions*.

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passionate, but affectionate: some discontent having been on a particular occasion fomented among them concerning the distribution of donation money, the Sepoys turned out to fight the European battalion, and both parties drew up, ready to engage: this however subsided, but the next day they seized a great gun and marched off; about noon they all sat down and wept, and tired of drawing the gun, peaceably returned into camp.—*See* Hadley's Vocabulary.

It is necessary to observe, that the word Sepoy means literally a soldier, in the language of the country, and of course applies to any description of troops, though used almost exclusively, by Europeans, for distinguishing the native infantry in the Company's service.

* The situation of Colonel Montresor's brigade in this action offers in many points so strong a parallel to that of Colonel

D Baillie's

To the gallant resistance of the advanced brigade at Sedaseer, must the British army stand indebted, not only for its subsequent conquest of the Mysore, but for its very existence in that country, as an offensive power. Had the advanced posts been carried, the whole of the Bombay force must have been driven back, and its junction with that under General Harris either totally prevented, or rendered ineffective; while the boastful triumph of an inveterate army of Asiatics, alluring to their standard the inhabitants of Malabar, then ripe for revolt, would have increased the resources of the Sultaun in proportion as those of the British army were diminished.

The loss sustained by the Bombay army, on this occasion, amounted to twenty-nine killed, ninety-eight wounded, and sixteen missing; a trifling loss, when we consider the numbers by which it was assailed.—That of the enemy is known to have been very heavy, as, in the course of the

Baillie's detachment, in the affair of Tricoallum, on the 10th of September 1780, that it might not be uninteresting to trace the gallant struggle of that day to its fatal and melancholy termination; more especially as General Baird, the successful commander at the assault of Seringapatam, was a captain in the detachment, and shared its misfortunes. The reader will find that eventful business feelingly and elegantly narrated in MONRO'S ACCOUNT OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS in 1783, p. 154.

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action, they were frequently exposed in crowds to the fire of grape-shot and vollies of musquetry: the amount of their loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was near two thousand men, including some officers of considerable distinction. Mahommud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob) who led the attack, is mentioned among those who fell.

After this signal defeat, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any farther attempt to molest the army of Bombay. He afterwards retired into Seringapatam, where he arrived on the 14th; but the circumstances of the opening campaign soon induced him again to lead his troops into the field.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MADRAS ARMY, AND THE BATTLE OF MALAVELLY.

THE operations of the army of Madras had commenced by the reduction of several forts upon the frontier: some of these surrendered without any resistance to a few battalions of Sepoys sent to take possession, and none of them were defended with vigour, although the Sultaun, from the improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons, had apparently provided for a different result.

The cumbrous baggage and numerous attendants on the Nizam force, as well as those attached to the Company's troops and the European regiments; the immense quantities of public stores and provisions; and the long train of ordnance necessary for the siege of Seringapatam, with above forty thousand Benjarries*, rendered the progress of the army unavoidably slow†: its movements

* A class of people that do not belong to any cast, or any particular part of Hindostan; they live in tents, and travel in separate bodies, each of which is governed by its own regulations. Many of these parties have some thousands of oxen belonging to them, which they frequently drive to the sea-coast towns loaded with rice, wheat, and other articles, for sale or barter. They are rarely otherwise molested, even in war, than by being sometimes pressed into the service of an army to carry baggage or provisions; but as soon as their services are no longer wanted, they are paid and dismissed.—SKETCHES OF THE HINDOOS.

† The following extracts from the highly-descriptive letters of Capt. Monro, will give a just idea of the usual incumbrances attached to an eastern army on its march; without some knowledge of which, it is impossible for any one properly to judge of military operations in India.

"Bullocks of the stoutest kind (says the writer) are substituted in the Indian armies instead of horses, to drag the cannon—there being allotted to each piece of ordnance, upon an average, one ox to every pound weight of metal in the ball, and a few spare ones to serve upon emergencies, with a proper proportion

movements, however, were but little impeded by the enemy: considerable bodies of horse hovered about

proportion of drivers. Bullocks to the number of some thousands, are also used for carrying the immense ammunition stores of an army, such as casks of gunpowder, shot of every description, &c. and a few thousands more of these draught cattle are necessary to convey the provisions, rice, grain, and forage of every kind, so essential to the progress of the whole army.

"Three bullocks are allowed for the carriage of each marquee, and one for that of each private tent; but those of a field officer require a camel or an elephant to convey them. Two lascars are also sent to camp with each marquee, in order to pitch and give it occasional repairs.

"There are generally two *buccalies* attached to each company: these are large leathern bags for holding water, slung upon the back of a bullock, (each pair of which have a man to attend them) for the convenience of the soldiers in camp, or upon the line of march.

"The surgeon, of an European corps particularly, has a great deal to attend to, if he does his duty. There is delivered into his charge a set of doolies, or sick beds, which are a mean and scanty representation of a palanquin, about three feet and a half long by two feet and a half wide: the number attached to a corps is in the proportion of one to every ten men, with four bearers to each; and in these vehicles every valetudinarian of the regiment is conveyed along with the camp.

"A bazar is also an indispensable appendage to an Eastern army: it consists of a whole camp of native sutlers. They provide and sell to the best advantage all those necessaries of life, which it would be highly inconvenient for the soldiers to carry

about its line of march, but without any other effect than that of a few skirmishes with the Nizam's

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carry about with them; such as curry-stuffs, tobacco, rice for the superfluities of the army, meat, cotton-cloth, gram for the officers horses—in short, they furnish out an excellent market, where one may get any thing at a certain price.

"In addition to the superabundant multitude of attendants already described, every Sepoy in the army carries with him to camp his whole family, be they ever so numerous, who live upon his pay and allowances of rice from the Company. This practice, when properly considered, is really justifiable in them, for an Asiatic must have his wife, whatever may be his circumstances; nor is it customary upon any occasion for man and wife to be separated. The wife shares the hardships of war with her husband in the most chearful manner, let them be ever so perilous, and follows him wheresoever he goes.

"The cavalry, especially the native corps, necessarily bring along with them a vast number of attendants: every trooper, besides his family, has a grass-cutter attached to him; for the grass is in this country dug up by the roots, being washed from the sand and dried in a net; and it is a sufficient day's work for one person to root out twenty-four hours' food for a single horse. Each troop is also furnished with a large copper kettle for boiling the gram or beans for the horses, as it is reckoned unwholesome to let them have it raw. A quantity of this grain, sufficient to serve the regiment for a certain time, must also be conveyed upon bullocks, allowing each ox to carry about a month's store for a single horse.

"It would be absurd for a captain to think of taking the field without being attended by the following retinue, viz. a dubash, or

Nizam's contingent, in which his Highness's cavalry conducted themselves with a spirit and regularity which strongly implied an intimacy with the discipline of their European allies.

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or valet, a cook and boy; and, when bullocks are not to be had, he must assemble fifteen or twenty coolies, or porters, to carry his baggage, who, with an horse-keeper and grass-cutter, and sometimes a dulcinea and her servants, complete his train—having occasionally the assistance of a barber, washer-man, and ironer, in common with the other officers of his regiment. His tent is furnished with a good large bed, mattress, pillows, &c. a few camp stools or chairs, a folding-table, a pair of shades for his candles, six or seven trunks, with table-equipage; his stock of linens, (at least twenty-four suits) some dozens of wine, brandy, and gin; tea, sugar, and biscuit; an hamper of live poultry, and his milch-goat: a private's tent, for holding his servants and the overplus of his baggage, is also requisite; but this is not at the Company's expence. Every other necessary of life may be found in the public bazar."

Thus every officer in the line equips himself according to his abilities and rank; and thus usually accompanied is the march of an army in India; but it by no means follow, that the captors of Seringapatam attended to all this kind of preparation for personal convenience. Apologies, however, are to be made for carrying such an ample stock into the field:—no supplies of any kind are to be found in the country towns through which the army marches, as in Europe; for, whenever an Indian war breaks out, the villages are instantly desolated, so that there is scarcely a chance of making the smallest acquisition towards the comforts, or even the necessaries of life, from the beginning to the end of a campaign.

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In order to keep up the supplies of forage and provisions during the march, General Harris found it necessary to use every precaution which his experience of the enemy's mode of warfare had furnished him with; and by frequently and unexpectedly quitting his obvious route for a circuitous one, or by other disguised movements, he often succeeded in deceiving the Sultaun's advanced parties, and recruited the strength of his army by getting possession of every article of subsistence the country afforded. By one of these feints General Harris approached Bangalore, and taking up a position between that place and Severndroog, under every appearance of preparation for a vigorous attack on the former, drew a large body of the enemy's troops to a remote line of action, and thereby obtained a rich prize of forage and grain for the cattle of his army, at that time half famished and nearly exhausted.

Notwithstanding the uncommon attention paid to the supplies for the cattle, their continual fatigue so encreased the consumption, that a positive scarcity was often unavoidable, and for a short time without remedy:—on those occasions many of the bullocks were obliged to be left to their fate on the road; and when it happened that any part of the ammunition was thereby deprived of conveyance,

conveyance; it was blown up, or otherwise destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. These explosions were frequently a source of alarm to the remote columns of our army during its progress, and more than once put to flight parties of the enemy's Looties, or irregular cavalry, which continually infested the line of march.

As the army approached the village of Malavelly on the morning of the 27th, an unusual number of Tippoo's horse appeared in sight; and in passing a high ridge of ground, near the fort, an extended line of infantry and artillery were plainly perceived to occupy another height about four miles beyond. General Harris having for some days expected an onset from the enemy, usually marched with one wing of the army ready to move out and attack, whilst the other covered the park of artillery and baggage. About ten o'clock, a cannonade commenced in front from several heavy guns, but so distant, that General Harris ordered the ground to be marked for encampment, while Tippoo's artillery, encouraged by the circumstance of their not being immediately attacked when first discovered, advanced their guns so near, that several shot fell within our lines: this made it necessary to dispose the troops for an attack, which was effected in a very

masterly manner by echellon of corps; our line gaining the left flank of the enemy, and then closing to the right. An action now commenced, in which the right wing of General Harris's army engaged the whole force of Tippoo Sultaun; and after a brisk onset, their line of infantry on the right was broken by the thirty-third regiment, and being cut down by our cavalry, they were literally trodden under the horses feet. Their left wing, extending itself among the ruins of an old village, waited only till the Europeans were within twenty yards, and then quitted its ground with precipitation.

In the course of the action, a large body of cavalry made an ineffectual attempt upon the advanced picquet of our left wing, with a view of cutting in upon the park of artillery and baggage; and a party of horse also charged the first European brigade, some of whom penetrating our line, there paid the forfeit of their temerity; but most of them were killed or wounded in front of it by a well-directed fire.

The loss to the British on this occasion was very inconsiderable, though the two armies were engaged nearly three hours and a half; seven rank and file only being killed, and about fifty men, including three officers, wounded; while the

ranks

ranks of the enemy were considerably thinned*, but to what extent could not then be ascertained. Subsequent statements have made it one thousand in killed and wounded.

After the affair of Mâlavelly, General Harris, by one of his happiest manœuvres, continued to march for two days in a direction to the right, as if he intended to approach Seringapatam on the same side Lord Cornwallis had done in the former war, and on which side all his information stated that Tippoo was making preparations to receive him; but on the third day the route was suddenly turned to the left, and the army gained a flourishing and highly-cultivated tract of country, which fortunately the destroying hand of the Sultaun had not touched. After a march of about fourteen miles, General Harris took possession of

* It is a religions maxim with all the Hindoos, to carry off as many of their wounded and slain as they can: this they think of great importance, being persuaded that after the body is burned, neither the evil principle, or being, nor the dæmons of wrath who are subservient to his will, have any power over the emancipated spirit. The Mysoreans, the Mahrattas, the Polygars, and in general all the Gentoo warriors, have their loins begirt with girdles or belts, and the horsemen have a hook which they dart with dexterity between those belts and the dead bodies of their friends, and therewith carry them off from the field of battle.—*See* MEMOIRS OF THE WAR IN ASIA.

the town and fortress of Soocilly, commanding an excellent ford over the Cavery, which the army with all its equipments passed in one day, to the utter astonishment of the enemy, who far from expecting us there, had driven the inhabitants of the adjoining districts for many miles around to that very place for shelter and security, and had likewise collected, in the fort, large supplies of cattle, grain, and forage, the whole of which fell into our hands. A day's halt after crossing the river, enabled our army to advance to its ultimate point of action; and on the 5th of April, General Harris, without interruption, encamped about two miles S. W. of Seringapatam.

The progress of a numerous army marching under a burning sky, amid suffocating clouds of dust and swarms of noxious insects, must naturally be attended with more obstruction and inconvenience than what arise from the skirmishings and attacks of the enemy; and still more to increase the fatigues of the march to our troops, they had to encounter the hazard of poison, by the diabolical policy of Tippoo's flying detachments, who not being able, from the peculiar construction of the tanks * to drain off the water they contained, had

* Tanks are large reservoirs, abounding throughout the country of Hindostan, which being filled by the periodical rains of

had plentifully seasoned their contents with the bruised branches of the milky hedge-tree ;* and although this was generally known, yet so strong a temptation is the sight of water to a weary

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of the Monsoons, afford a constant supply of water during the hot season, when all the inferior rivers are exhaled by the sun. When these places are constructed in the neighbourhood of towns and villages to furnish a large district of country with water for agricultural purposes, they occupy a space of many acres, and are well embanked with earth. When dispersed along the highways for religious or domestic use, or for the refreshment of travellers, they form a rectangular figure from twenty to three hundred yards in length, and are neatly lined with masonry, having flights of steps to descend by on each side, and frequently a stone choultry, or covered colonade, in the middle, under which the tutelar deity, on some occasions, is conducted with great pomp. The water in these reservoirs is as freely and frequently used for bathing and washing cloaths in, as for drinking and culinary purposes, a custom which seems truly disgusting to an European; but the natives prefer this troubled composition to clear; or, as they term it, black water, which in their idea is very pernicious.—*See* GOLD'S ORIENTAL DRAWINGS.

* It was the infused juice of this deadly shrub, called also the Milk Bush, which seventeen British Officers, captured with Gen. Matthews, were compelled to swallow, by order of Tippoo Sultaun, and all miserably perished in the prisons of Kayel Droog and Seringapatam. The General himself did *not* expire by poison, but, horrid to relate! had his head *wrung* from his body by the tiger fangs of the Jetties, a set of slaves trained up to gratify their master with this infernal species of dexterity!

soldier,

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soldier, that no prohibition, or bodies of guards, could prevent the men and cattle from slaking their thirst at these reservoirs. Luckily no very dangerous effect was produced from it, as the only sickness that appeared among the troops during their march arose from the heat of the sun, extreme fatigue*, irregular refreshment, and especially,

* If any European recruits or young corps should happen to do duty in the line, the march hardly commences before they get fatigued and overcome by the intolerable heat; they soon exhaust all their allowance of arrack, which is too frequently replenished by stagnant water, sometimes so muddy, rotten, and green, that it cannot possibly be drank without adding at least one half of spirits, and then it must be sucked or strained through a handkerchief; an expedient that in a short time knocks them entirely up. The veteran Europeans also, after a little while, begin to flag upon the march, being miserably scorched by the acute rays of the sun, which first dart upon the sand, and then revert with accumulated heat upon their faces. Notwithstanding that each soldier carries a small branch in his hand to fan off the myriads of flies by which he is constantly tormented, yet all his exertions yield him but little relief; for the battalion is so much covered by those insects, particularly if the weather be at all sultry and close, that at the distance of two hundred yards one would suppose they were actually clothed in black. It is really distressing to witness the severe struggles which the poor men often have, from the oppression of the weather, and the numerous diseases to which they are hourly subject. Some, from a redundancy of bile, drop down in a fit of insensibility, and are seized with a violent cholera-morbis;

cially, among the common men, from the intemperate use of every species of vegetable they could meet with, particularly the sugar cane.

In attentively considering the circumstances of the Madras army on its march to the capital of the Mysore, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun was by

lera-morbis; others fall suddenly down in contortions with the cramp; it runs acutely through every limb, and at last centers in the stomach, which kills the person afflicted upon the spot. But the *coup de soleil* is, of all others, the most fatal attack; it is in the crown of the head that this deadly blow is most commonly felt: the victim first finds his brains begin to boil, and a convulsive fit is the immediate consequence, of which he dies in a very few minutes; and so very violent is the effect of this disorder, that the body becomes quite putrid before a hole can be dug into which it may be thrown. The surgeons' doolies, upon these occasions, soon get filled with sick men: those who are least afflicted being placed upon a gun or cart; and it is some time before many of them get fit for duty again, being often seized after these fatigues with the dysentery, a lingering and loathsome disorder, which carries off too many of our best soldiers. It is not however so much to be wondered at, that Europeans should be such sufferers by the climate, when even the native Sepoys are unable to withstand the violence of the sun, like others frequently dropping upon the line of march; but it must be considered that they always carry their knapsacks, which the European soldiers never do, upon a march; the black boys and others who cook for them in the camp, easing them of that burden. It is always in the vicinity of some tank that the army halts, or encamps, as running water is seldom to be met with

by no means an able General. If during the progress of the army, he had employed his powers with that military skill which he was supposed to possess, he might, (without hazarding an engagement) by desultory skirmishes, distant cannonades, and other hostile movements, have so harrassed the infantry, and weakened the cavalry, that a great part of the baggage, stores, and ammunition, would probably have fallen into his hands; the army would have been greatly impeded in its march, and the immediate object of the campaign eventually defeated by the setting in of the periodical rains. The Sultaun certainly was not inactive, but his activity was misguided, and became inadequate to its object: he destroyed and laid waste the resources in front of the army,* but by not sufficiently spreading the tracks

with in this country, except during the monsoon season. The cattle and naked followers no sooner come up, than they promiscuously plunge into the water, in order to cleanse and refresh themselves; and after every filthy ablution is performed in it, the Europeans are forced to use the same liquid for drink and other needful purposes, in common with the natives.—*See* MONRO'S MILITARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.

* When the army in its progress above the Ghauts was encamped under the hill fort of Auchittydurgum, (after taking possession of it) an officer ascended the summit of the rock from

tracks of devastation, the ultimate end was not answered, as General Harris by slight deviations from the common road, reached his destination at the time he wished, and without any material opposition or inconvenience.

While the Madras army was advancing towards Seringapatam, Lieutenant-Colonel Read was employed in reducing the country to the northward of Ryacottah. His operations were intended to have embraced a wide range, and he had made a considerable progress in them, when the more urgent service of conveying to the troops the large supplies which were collected in

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from motives of curiosity, and describes the view of the surrounding country then under this destructive visitation, as exhibiting to the utmost reach of sight, an intermingled blaze of deserted villages, piles of straw and forage, and extensive patches of long grass, which the fertility of the soil every where produces on the face of these plains. Some of the inhabitants of these devoted districts had courage enough to defend themselves against the Sultaun's depredating parties, and delivering their hamlets up to our troops, were permitted to sell their cattle and dead produce to the best advantage; after which they followed the British army for support and protection, and as long as they remained with it, experienced no want of either. From one of these poor fugitives, the officer above alluded to purchased a cow and calf for three rupees—about seven shillings and sixpence sterling!

the Barra Mahal * made it necessary for him to change the direction of his march, by drawing together in the vicinity of Coveryporam, the numerous and detached convoys of store provisions intended for the army of Seringapatam: in this service he was joined by the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, who had successfully pushed his operations to the southward of the Carnatic and of Mysore by the reduction of Carroor, Errode, and Arravacourchy, and whose progress in the Coimbatoor district was only interrupted by the necessity of forming with Colonel Read, a force sufficiently strong to protect the supplies abovementioned.

The army of Madras having now taken up its position for the siege, Major-General Floyd with a strong detachment, comprehending the greatest part of the left wing, and nearly the whole of the

* The Barra Mahal is a province to the north east of Dindigal; situated between the Carnatic and the Mysore country, and bordering on Coimbetoor; it extends in length north easterly about one hundred and twenty miles, and is a beautiful and fertile tract, more resembling the face of the country in England, than any other part of India. It was ceded to the Company's government at the conclusion of the last war, since which its population and cultivation have been much improved, and the roads made in the English manner, wide and commodious, throughout the whole district.

cavalry,

cavalry, marched on the 6th of April towards Periapatam to secure the junction of the Bombay army under General Stuart, which was effected without difficulty, and both arrived at the camp before Seringapatam on the 14th instant, having been occasionally harrassed on their march by a large body of the enemy's cavalry under Kummer-ud-deen Khan, but without sustaining any determined attack; although it appears that Tippoo, from a dread of the junction of our armies, had given positive orders to his General to risk an action with the Bombay troops on this part of their march, be the consequence what it might. Kummer-ud-deen had probably foreseen the worst, for he has since acknowledged to our officers and men that he did not like their looks!

THE SIEGE OF SERINGAPATAM.

BEFORE the great operations of the siege could commence, it was found necessary to dislodge two strong parties of the enemy from an extensive tope, (or grove) and a deep nullah, (or water course) both in front of the camp, and protected by a thick hedge* and mud-wall. The thirty-third

* In the Indian system of defence, the bound-hedge is a frequent concomitant, as a kind of advanced barrier; sometimes (when,

thirty-third regiment commanded by Colonel Wellesly, and the twelfth under Colonel Shaw, were respectively ordered to perform this service, but it proved to be a work of more difficulty than the recollection of former occasions had led our soldiers to expect; as the enemy had purchased experience in the last war, and rightly judging that our attacks, as usual, would be made at night, were prepared with a mode of defence and counteraction more immediately in our own way. The fact is, that although these two posts were taken possession of, it was not without renewed and persevering bravery in our troops, and a very discouraging loss of officers and men

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(when, on a large scale, planted round the fortresses of the woody districts) it is defended at certain intervals, or openings, by small redoubts, to interrupt the pioneers employed in cutting a breach through it, and is always formed of every thorny tree or caustic plant of the climate. Pennant enumerates near twenty different kinds of these, among which he says the milky-hedge, or poison-bush, emits a juice so caustic as to scald not only the human skin, but the hide of a horse, in forcing through this infernal thicket work: several sorts of euphorbia unite their excoriating qualities, and the aloe and other spiky shrubs, armed with most dreadful thorns, intermix their annoyance. The rattan and the bamboo are interwoven with the rest, and present an entangled and binding mass of branches, equally effective in resisting the edge of the axe, or the subtle fury of fire.—*See* PENNANT'S VIEW OF HINDOSTAN, *and* DIROM'S CAMPAIGNS.

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in the course of more than one attack, perplexed by a pitchy darkness*, and on ground they were as yet little acquainted with. These hard-earned advantages were however the prelude to others gained with less trouble; and in the eager preparations for the siege, every advantage was made the most of: a deep water-course, attacked and carried by the twelfth regiment, formed a parallel for the commencement, and the tope supplied abundant materials for making up gabions and fascines, which was a most convenient circumstance, as the country for miles around had been nearly stripped of all resources of that kind. The Madras army was occupied with these preparatory works, (not uninterrupted by the enemy) when the Bombay force arrived.

* Six grenadiers of the thirty-third regiment, losing their way in the night, were taken prisoners by the enemy; and on a subsequent advantage gained by our troops in the progress of the siege, these poor fellows were sacrificed to the infernal spirit of revenge which had elways actuated the Sultaun's treatment of his English prisoners After the capture of the place, the bodies of these men were dug up and inspected by our surgeons, who declared they had all been strangled—apparently by the cruel mode of twisting the neck, *(see the note at the bottom of p. 37)* and the fact was confirmed by some of the inhabitants, who stated also, that a number of other prisoners had been murdered during the siege; even a little drummer boy belonging to the Scotch brigade, who had fallen into the tyrant's hands, was made an object of this savage system of retaliation.

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The Bazar which accompanied General Stuart's army being in a starved and impoverished condition, that of the camp before Seringapatam was proportionably affected by it, for the prices of every article of provision were soon raised to an alarming height, and it became necesary to procure temporary supplies without delay. This necessity, combined with another of some consequence, induced the commander in chief to order General Floyd's detachment upon a foraging excursion in the neighbourhood of Old Mysore*, nine miles from camp; where having succeeded in procuring a quantity of concealed stores and provisions, they returned in a few days, and encamped over against the Loll-Baug Garden†, with an obvious design of attacking that

* The antient capital of the kingdom, situated about eight miles from Seringapatam. During the war of 1783, the fortress of this place was the living grave of many an unfortunate English officer, and the scene of many a foul and secret sacrifice accomplished by poison, or deliberate assassination, on the prisoners sent thither for the purpose, by the tyrant Sultaun.

† The Loll-Baug, or Garden of Rubies, fills the eastern end of the island of Seringapatam; it was the work of Tippoo Sultaun, and laid out by himself. The taste was the straitlined rows of vast cypress trees of most refreshing shade, with parterres filled with fruit trees, flowers and vegetables of every variety.

that part of the island of Seringapatam. This feint, for it was nothing more, drew a strong body of Tippoo's troops from the other part of the island, and the Bombay army having crossed over to the north bank of the Cavery, availed themselves of the manœuvre, by gaining possession, with a very trifling loss, of some strong advanced posts, on the scite of which their first battery was erected. General Harris thus secured the co-operation of the two armies on two opposite sides of the fortress by a diversion, which at the same time introduced a seasonable supply of provisions into camp, where the foraging detachment now took up its proper station in the line.

It was however still necessary to obtain without

variety. Before the war of 1792, the whole space between this garden and the fort was covered with houses, all of which, except the Dowlut Baug, were destroyed by Tippoo, in order to erect batteries to guard against the approaching attack. In this garden stands the magnificent Mausoleum, in which is deposited the body of Hyder Ally: it is a building indescribably rich in the Moorish composition of its architecture, with minarets and turrets of elegant but fantastic forms. This building is in the midst of a square, formed of handsome choultries, or colonnaded chambers, for the lodging of the faquirs, which, on the capture of the island by Lord Cornwallis, were converted into hospitals for the European sick.—*See the* PUBLICATIONS OF MAJOR DIROM, MAJOR ALLAN, MR. HOME, &c.

delay

delay those supplies on which the army chiefly depended, and General Floyd again marched with the cavalry, a brigade of native infantry, and the Nizam's horse, to meet the detachment of Colonel Read, with the expected convoy of forage and provisions collecting near Coveryporam.

Exertion of every kind was now called into its proper line of action before the walls of Tippoo's capital, as the process of the siege advanced;—the extent of posts we were obliged to occupy on both sides of the river, required the whole force of the coast and Bombay armies; whilst the troops necessary to dislodge the numerous swarms of the enemy from works and entrenchments thrown up for defence without the walls of the fort, were continually on duty; and as their service was entrusted chiefly to European officers, who were appointed to the various branches of it, not by selection, but in regular succession, opportunities were given, as they were universally employed, to display the skill and bravery of the British military character. The fire of our batteries, as they were successively opened upon the enemy's works, was incessant and well directed, enfilading the long face of their ramparts, and dismounting and dis-

mantling,

mantling their guns and embrazures, while our shot, taking a wide and destructive range through the town, considerably damaged many of the buildings.

The enemy during the siege were not inactive, but contrived from their several cavaliers and outworks, to give us gun for gun: they had also large bodies of infantry, (which they relieved every three or four hours) to keep up a constant fire of musquetry and rockets * on all our posts and

* A weapon peculiar to the countries of Hindostan, combining the missile power of a javelin, with the impulse of gunpowder. From the force and irregularity of their motion, these flying plagues are difficult to avoid, and often make considerable havock. The rocket consists of a tube of iron, about eight inches long, and an inch and a half in diameter, closed at one end: it is filled in the same manner as an ordinary sky-rocket, and fixed to a piece of stout bamboo, from three to five feet long, the head of which is armed with a heavy iron spike. At that extremity of the tube, which points towards the shaft of the weapon, is the match; and the man who uses it, placing the butt end of the bamboo upon his foot, points the spiked end in the direction of the object to which he means to throw it, and setting fire to the fuze, pitches it from him, when it flies with great velocity; and on striking the ground, by a bounding horizontal motion, acts with an almost certain effect in fracturing and breaking the legs of the enemy. It is used frequently against bodies of cavalry, which, mostly acting upon an open plain, a shower of rockets seldom fails to throw into confusion.

and on every battery we had erected,—and the rear of the Bombay army, which occupied a position on the northern bank of the Cavery, was continually harrassed in this way from sun-set to sun-rise; some of these midnight attacks were made with uncommon and desperate exertion, being led by Frenchmen and Caffries*, and it was remarked as rather a curious circumstance, that while some of the *latter* met their fate in our trenches, no *Frenchman* had "bit the dust" within a hundred yards of us.

The erecting and completing of the breaching batteries, was a work of continual danger and fatigue to the troops, attended with the loss of a number of officers and men, both Europeans and natives. As our battering artillery was advanced nearer to their walls, different entrenchments and zig-zag works of the enemy, were carried without much difficulty, but the assailants were con-

—*See* SKETCHES OF THE HINDOOS, *and* PENNANT'S VIEW OF HINDOSTAN.

* Bands of negro slaves, procured from the eastern coast of Africa, or from the island of Madagascar, and usually employed on any desperate service, in the manner of our forlorn hope. It seems, as if Tippoo had imagined his Republican French troops to be possessed of the same kind of implicit devotion to dangerous enterprizes, by *permitting* them to act with this body of fool-hardy savages!

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stantly exposed to a heavy fire of grape shot from the guns of the fort, before they could effectually cover themselves in a new position; and the obscurity of night seldom failed to bring with it the usual harrassing attacks of Tippoo's infantry on our out-posts, and a frequent and perplexing discharge of rockets into our trenches.

To prevent the enemy from repairing by night what our breaching batteries demolished by day, it was necessary to bring the Bombay artillery on the north side of the Cavery, to bear upon the fort, and an additional battery seventy yards in advance, was soon completed and opened with great execution, dismounting every gun it could bear upon—laying in ruins a whole bastion, and beating down a very large cavalier and flag-staff on the N. W. angle of the fort.

From this time, the fire on both sides was sent forth in all directions, and the scene became tremendously grand: shells and rockets of an uncommon weight, were incessantly poured upon us from their high works on the S. W. side, and fourteen-pounders and grape from the north face of the fort, continued their havock in the trenches; while the blaze of our batteries, which frequently caught fire, (to the partial interruption of the cannonade) was the signal for their Tiger Se-

 poys

poys* to advance, and pour in galling vollies of musquetry.

Our troops performed the duties of this fatiguing service † with uncommon spirit and perseverance;

* The grenadier battalions of Tippoo's Sepoys, or regular infantry, are composed of Moormen, or Hindoos of large stature, who carry firelocks chiefly of French manufacture, with long and indented bayonets. They are, by our troops, called Tiger Grenadiers, or Tiger Men, from their dress, which is a short bannian of purple woollen stuff, transversely striped, or speckled with white irregular spots of a lozenge form, and thence named the Tiger Jacket. The ferocity of their appearance is heightened by their thick black beards and whiskers. On the head is worn a muslin turban of a red colour, and round the waist, a cumber-band, or sash of the same; their legs and feet are entirely naked, excepting a kind of sandal-slipper worn to protect their soles from the roughness of a march: their pay is about twelve rupees, or thirty shillings per month; being rated equal with the artillery, and rocket men of Tippoo's army.—*See* GOLD'S ORIENTAL DRAWINGS, *and* VIEWS IN THE MYSORE, *drawn by* MAJOR ALLEN.

† As a striking description of the dangerous and fatiguing nature of this duty, the following extract from the correspondence of an officer in the 73d regiment, is offered to the reader. It was written upon the spot, under all those impressions of military ardour, so natural to a soldier in the midst of practical enterprize, and is therefore given in the writer's own words, in order fully to preserve the picturesque and animated turn of the narration.

"On the 25th, (April) it was our turn for the trenches, and on gaining our station, (at sun-set) we found that an approach had

severance; as the reliefs in the trenches, although established into a regular and tolerably secure interchange,

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had been carried on from the eight-gun battery, and a new parallel finished, about two hundred yards in advance of the other, and about twice that distance from the walls of the garrison. It was found necessary to erect a four-gun battery, of eighteen-pounders, on the right flank of this parallel; accordingly a working party from the 73d regiment, and the Scotch Brigade, with some Sepoys, were employed the whole night; and the guns being already in the trenches, the battery was opened in the morning with the usual success, and continued to fire the whole of the following day. It being intended to erect the breaching battery still closer than we already were, and the enemy being in possession of a four-gun stockaded redoubt and covered way, which would infallibly enfilade it when finished, the engineer conceived it necessary to occupy this post, or drive them from it; accordingly it was settled, that the 73d and Scotch Brigade should perform that service before they were relieved. The plan of attack was, for the flank companies of the 73d, supported by two from the battalion, and a proportion of Sepoys, to advance from the four-gun battery, while the Scotch Brigade and some Sepoys, likewise pushed on from the other angle of the parallel.

"Sun-set was fixed on for the time, and it soon came—too soon for many a brave fellow! All was bustle and noise; General Stuart's, and our batteries, began a heavy fire of guns and howitzers on the garrison, and the enemy returned it with double the number, together with showers of rockets At last the signal was given, and on we rushed: scarce had we cleared the battery, when one of our grenadier officers, and a number of the men fell, killed and wounded. I received a smart rap on my

left

interchange, had constantly to take a circuitous route of three or four miles over the broken and interrupted

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left shoulder, and thinking I was wounded, put up my right hand to feel; but, much to my satisfaction, found it was my epaulet only that was shot away. I assure you, I did not stop to look for it, but pushing on, soon got to the contested post, where I had the instant mortification to see Captain Hay, of the Scotch Brigade, fall (killed) by my side, and soon afterwards two Lieutenants of their grenadiers, and their Adjutant, were wounded.

"I was now the only officer in advance, and perceived the enemy closing in upon us on all sides, and in great numbers; our men, at the same time, falling very fast. I formed the remnant of my party, and some more of our officers coming up, we charged, and drove the enemy from the post; but to our mortification, found there was not the least cover from the fire of the fort, to which we were now so near as two or three hundred yards. The enemy likewise perceived the weakness of our numbers, and again advanced to attack us; all our ammunition was expended, and we expected nothing less than being entirely cut off, when fortunately the flank companies, and part of the battalion of the 74th regiment, arrived to our assistance.

"At first they kept up a smart fire upon the enemy by subdivisions; but finding it was to no purpose, and that our men fell very fast, another charge was determined on.

"Our men and officers being entirely exhausted with fatigue, and having likewise lost their shoes and stockings (in spite of gaiters, which we all had on) in the muddy bed of an aqueduct we had previously drained, the 74th regiment, fresh and just come to the trenches, undertook this service; accordingly they advanced, while we kept possession of the post, and with such success, that they drove the enemy with great slaughter to the very

interrupted ground between the advanced works and the camp, whither it was also necessary to convey

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very gates of the garrison; but with the loss of a number of men killed, and many officers and men wounded. On returning, they jointly occupied the place with us, and we now began, under cover of night, to *bury* ourselves in the ground, notwithstanding a very heavy fire of grape, round, and every description of shot the enemy could collect, and throw in upon us from the garrison.

"It was at this time I lost a good friend, and the service a valuable officer, in the person of Lieutenant Irwin, of the 74th regiment, who fell near me with a grape shot through his head, and another through the body. We remained pretty quiet, and got up a tolerable good covered way, (having only the random fire from the fort to disturb us) till about nine o'clock, when they began to hoist blue lights on the walls of the garrison. These lights are made of the same composition as our port fires, but with this difference, that the people of this country burning it in large quantities, it throws an amazing light around the garrison, so that they can discover any thing at a considerable distance: it was awfully grand! In an instant, every tongue was hush! and instead of the spades and pick-axes resounding with the noise of arduous labour, every man was endeavouring to conceal himself from the penetrating eyes of the enemy.

"About ten o'clock, three very strong columns of troops came out of the garrison, apparently determined to drive us off; one column advanced to our front, and occupied a strong breastwork at about twelve yards distance; another column gained our left flank, and cut off our communication with the trenches; and the third passed over a bridge on our right, which we had neglected

convey the wounded, and from whence the materials, ammunition, and supplies, required for the batteries, had to be daily and hourly brought in. At

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neglected to take possession of, and gained a position in our rear; but fortunately there was a river between us. I know not what *your* idea may be of our situation, but I believe there were few of *us* who expected ever to see the camp again. However, we had orders to defend the post, and were determined to do our best.

"Colonel Wallace, of the 74th, commanded, and strictly enjoined the officers not to suffer the men to fire, but to keep as snug as possible, and if the enemy attempted to enter, then to keep them out with the bayonet. A very heavy fire of musquetry and rockets now commenced on us from all sides, and continued the whole night; but though they frequently threatened, and we invited them to come on, they took care to keep out of the reach of our soldiers' bayonets. In this state we remained during the night, and morning only appeared to shew our situation in a more desperate point of view. The enemy, who had fired at us in the dark indiscriminately, now plainly saw our situation, and taking deliberate aim, the soldiers fell very fast, without the satisfaction of returning a single shot. The enemy finding they could not provoke us to fire again, which they wished to do, in order to expose us to a more superior fire, advanced to the top of the trenches, and lifting up large stones, dropped them in upon us, one of which struck *me* so forcibly on the right arm, as to raise a doubt in my mind, whether it was not broke. Our brave soldiers at last lost their tempers, and irritated by the repeated blows from this kind of attack, jumped up, and swore that if they were not

At an advanced period of the siege, General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, expressive of a desire to open a negociation for peace,

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not allowed to fire, it could be no harm to throw back the stones, and one and all began to return them as fast as they came. Serious as our situation then was, I could not help laughing heartily.

" At last the contest ended in the usual way: a plan being previously arranged, about ten o'clock the Scotch brigade which was on the left, charged down the front, at the same time a party from camp attacked those in the rear; and we, advancing from the right, they were compleatly surrounded, and received such a severe check, as deterred them from again advancing to their old ground. In fact, they were well employed the remainder of the day in carrying off the killed and wounded; which last description of our own men now drew our attention, for we had no time to look to them before: my share of that business rested with my own company, and that of my before-mentioned much valued friend; I had two graves dug along-side the river, in one of which I laid him, and in the other, four of the finest soldiers in the light company: they had no *parson* to read the funeral ceremony, but they had the blessings and sighs of their surviving comrades. On enquiry, I now found that out of fifty men I had at the commencement of the attack, I lost four killed, and thirteen wounded, several of the latter description shortly after dying of their wounds; and the other companies lost some more and some less.

" We now remained unmolested, except by the fire from the garrison; but about four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain, set in, which filled the

H trenches,

peace. To this overture the General answered by transmitting a draft of preliminaries founded on the instructions with which he had been furnished by the Governor-General, but modified in such a manner as the late change of circumstances appeared to demand. The leading points of the proposed terms were, that the Sultaun should deliver up all Frenchmen in his service to the disposal of the British army as prisoners of war, and renounce all future connexion with the French nation or its subjects;—that one half of his dominions should be ceded to the allies, together with two crores of sicca rupees, (£250,000 sterling) under particular specifications;—that a

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trenches, so that we were up to the middle in water, and I was so cold in my wet clothes, after having been scorched to death the whole day previous, that I would have given the world for a glass of any kind of spirits; but that was a luxury hardly to be got in camp, much less in our then situation.

"At last the wished-for relief arrived, (ten o'clock at night) and after being in the trenches for the space of fifty-two hours, without the least rest, we had to return to camp, up to the middle in mud and water, along so slippery a track, that in some places we could not keep on our feet without much difficulty; and all this while marching without shoes or stockings. About two o'clock the following morning I had the pleasure once again to enter my tent, and, thanks to a good constitution, I do not feel myself the worse for that or any other fatigue I have experienced during the campaign."

mutual

mutual and unequivocal release of all prisoners should take place between the powers at war;—and that until the due performance of the articles of treaty, four sons of Tippoo Sultaun, and four of his principal officers, (each to be named by General Harris) should be delivered as hostages into the hands of the allies, with a moiety of the money above stipulated for. The Sultaun was allowed twenty-four hours to signify his assent or rejection of the above terms, and in twenty-four hours more, in case of acceptance, the money and hostages were to be produced in camp: at the same time it was stated by General Harris, that he reserved to himself a discretionary right of extending his demands for security, even to the possession of Seringapatam.

The Sultaun, with his usual temporizing policy, acknowledged the receipt of the above proposed articles, at the same time stating that he was about to send two Vakeels to Gen. Harris for personal explanation on the subject; but the Commander in Chief replied to this evident finesse by a short note, in which he referred to the terms already sent in, as those on which alone he would treat; declining to admit any ambassadors, unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required, and insisting on an answer within a limitted time.

 This

This was written on the 28th of April; no answer was returned, and the active operations of the siege went on with accumulating effect.

On the 1st of May it was perceived that a gap was effected on the outer curtain of the fort, and it was considerably enlarged on the two following days: both officers and men now regarded the ruins with anxious and impatient feelings, wound up to a most painful pitch of inquietude by the growing inconveniences of their situation. A scarcity approaching to famine prevailed throughout the camp*; rice was sold at

* From the abundant supplies with which the army began its operations, and the temporary and partial nature of the losses sustained on its march, this scarcity seems somewhat extraordinary, and difficult to be accounted for. General Harris, in his letter of the 18th of April, informs Lord Mornington, that on measuring the rice bags in camp, to know what they *really* contained, they were found so much diminished by *loss* or *fraud*, that eighteen days provisions for the fighting men, at half allowance, was all that could be produced; and the Governor-General noticing this in his letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 16th May, says—"The cause of so alarming and unexpected a deficiency in the provisions of the army has not yet been satisfactorily explained, and will require future investigation. Every account, public and private, which had reached me previous to Lieutenant-General Harris's note of the 18th of April, had taught me to calculate upon a supply amply sufficient to subsist the army for at least forty days from the 7th of April."—*See* LORD MORNINGTON'S DISPATCHES.

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the enormous rate of three rupees, or seven shillings and sixpence a pound, wine and spirits at forty pagodas (sixteen pounds sterling) per dozen; and no accounts of a late date had arrived from the southern detachments, on which alone our army now depended for supplies: the public grain, of which the native troops only received half a seer (one pound) per day, was nearly expended; many of the camp followers were perishing; all the bullocks of the army, public and private, were either dead or worn out by fatigue and the want of food; and in addition to these discouragements, there was a strong probability, from the appearance of the weather, that the rains which usually commence in the month of May, would swell the river into an insurmountable obstacle to the operations of the besieging army. Every one was sensible of the critical state of the enterprize, yet this conviction, instead of depressing the exertions of our veterans, only served to call forth all their energies; every man put a willing shoulder to the wheel, and when the breach was declared practicable, a general and eager satisfaction among the troops accompanied the dispositions for the assault, which were immediately made by General Harris.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard the camp and out-posts, followed by the twelfth, thirty-third, seventy-third, and seventy-fourth regiments, and three corps of grenadier Sepoys, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with two hundred of his Highness the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by one hundred of the artillery and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment of Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps, and Major-General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service*.

On the 3d of May, at sun-set, the Bombay troops for the attack crossed the river, and forming a junction with the main body of the storming party; the whole, together with the supporting corps, placed themselves, during the night, in

* The number of men actually under arms at the assault of Seringapatam, was two thousand four hundred and ninety-four Europeans, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two natives; in the whole, four thousand three hundred and seventy-six—ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

in and about the batteries and trenches, as much out of sight and under cover as the nature of the ground would admit, in order that on the following morning no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect and prepare for the assault; and under this disposition the troops remained till day-light, awaiting their further orders, very little inclined to yield the contemplation of a glorious enterprize to any thoughts of repose; indeed the personal inconveniences of their situation precluded every comfort of that kind*.

THE STORMING AND CAPTURE.

At day-break on the 4th of May, the fire from our batteries, and from the guns of the fort was

* A tolerably correct idea may be formed of what their situation was, by the following extract of a letter from an officer, who was of the storming party—

"While standing in the trenches, a thirteen and half-inch shell fell in the centre of my company: we were so closely crowded together, that it was impossible either to get out of the way, or to lay down; I however ordered the men to squat as close as possible, which we all did: the shell burst and covered us with a cloud of muddy earth. I got up, expecting to see one half of my company killed or maimed, but was astonished to find that only one poor fellow had suffered, who was so dreadfully mangled, that he died the following night."

commenced

commenced and kept up as on the preceding days, but the enemy discharging an increased quantity of rockets into our trenches, it was supposed to be in consequence of their having observed them more crowded than usual. About eleven o'clock, the troops received notice that the grand assault would take place exactly at one, that being the time best calculated to ensure success, as the habits of Tippoo's soldiery led them to expect some relaxation in the heat of the day, and it was probable they did not suppose Europeans capable of commencing or executing any service of consequence under a meridian sun. General Baird having now arrived in the trenches to take the command of the storming party, each European received a cheering dram and a biscuit, and the arrangement and formation of the attack immediately commenced.

It was determined to make the assault in two places at the same time, viz. on the right and left of the breach; the former point of attack being on the southern rampart, and the latter that on the north. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop were respectively appointed to command the two divisions; Lieutenant Lawler of the seventy-third regiment undertook the guidance of the troops across the

Cavery,

Cavery, and a forlorn hope * of twelve men and a serjeant, together with an officer's party, or thirty men, turned out ready to advance to the breach in front of each division.

Preceding the hour of attack, the storming party waited with true soldier-like anxiety: cir-

* In military enterprizes depending on a coup-de-main, and more especially in the storming of a fortress, the actual attack is preceded by a small detached party of grenadiers led by a non-commissioned officer,—either with a view to mislead the attention of the enemy, or for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner their resistance is likely to operate, and thereby enabling the commander to regulate the onset for the main body of his force. This desperate service is properly termed the forlorn hope, as the advanced party is exposed to almost certain destruction; notwithstanding which, it is always composed of volunteers from the ranks, who by military rule are entitled to promotion if they survive. The serjeant, who commands on such occasions, is in the event of a successful return to his corps, rewarded with a commission; and it is generally contrived, that some one shall be appointed or accepted as a leader, who is known to be capable of making a good officer.

The serjeant's party of the forlorn hope, is commonly followed by another advanced detachment of thirty or forty men, under the command of an officer, who also turns out to volunteer the duty. If a subaltern lays under any imputation injurious to his character as a soldier, and has the spirit to exonerate himself as a soldier ought to do, of course he is the first to volunteer the advanced party; but sometimes a motive less honourable, the only object of which is a speedy riddance from private troubles, or public dislike, drives an officer to the almost certain cure of the forlorn hope.

cumstanced as the army then was, their own existence and that of the British interest in India alike depended on the event of the enterprize before them; but all were confident of success, and every man was prepared to meet dangers and overcome difficulties for the glorious reward he saw beyond them. All this while, the enemy continued their attacks upon our advanced works; the rear of the Bombay army appeared to be very seriously menaced, and a brisk though irregular fire was crossing the covert party in all directions; but nothing could draw the attention of our officers and men from its main object.

About a quarter before one o'clock the troops stood up, and closed to the right, when General Baird, after being satisfied that all was ready, drew his sword, and three cheers resounded along the trenches. The forlorn hope, with trailed arms, immediately rushed forward at a smart trot by a communication which had been cut down to the river, and such was their alacrity, that the party was only six minutes in fording the Cavery, crossing the glacis and first ditch of the fort, and ascending to the top of the breach.

Every one of our batteries now opened its artillery, and at the same time was commenced a heavy fire of grape and musquetry from the enemy's

my's works; while the guns from a high cavalier opposite to the breach were excessively galling to our troops in passing the river—at this part about two hundred yards broad, and its bed composed of large and rugged rocks which every where formed deep holes, or slippery and deceitful shallows. With these difficulties and hazards before them, the whole of the storming party dashed into the Cavery as fast as they could clear the trenches,—frequently one step up to the knee, and the next over the head! The guide being killed early in the passage, the scene was frightful even to a veteran in the service: heavy shot from the fort flying thick along the channel of the river, and bounding from rock to rock, fatally striking the officers and men, or shivering the battered stone in their faces; while the wounded, clinging to the projecting fragments, or struggling against a twofold death in the water, called upon their brother soldiers for assistance at a time when unfortunately for many, it could neither be given or expected.

From the midst of this danger, the forlorn hope was seen planting the British colours on the top of the breach *; a general shout succeeded,

* The circumstances which involved the fate of Serjeant Graham of the Bombay European regiment, the leader of this self-

ceeded, and in a very short time the foremost columns of the storming party, by the help of their scaling ladders, descended from the glacis and

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self-devoted band, were too interesting to escape the notice of the British officers even in the heat of the attack, and therefore, in justice to a brave soldier, their mention ought to be annexed to this narrative.

When his party rushed forward to the breach, Serjeant Graham claimed the pre-eminence of being the first man who stood upon the top; and after hastily reconnoitring the disposition of the enemy within their works, he made a safe retreat to the column next in advance, which had then gained the midway ascent: here, anxious to secure to himself a still more distinguished honour, he (by a few words of persuasion, spirited and soldier-like) obtained the colours from the officer who bore them, again ascended the ruins, over the bodies of his fallen comrades, and clambering upon the rampart, planted for the first time the British ensign on the walls of Seringapatam. This act alone, by military usage, entitled him from that instant to rank as a commissioned officer, and justly proud of its accomplishment, and burning with all the ardour of heroism, he held the colour staff with one hand, waved his hat with the other, and emphatically raising his voice amid the surrounding confusion, called out, "Huzza for Lieutenant Graham!"—He had scarcely uttered the words, when a shot mortally struck him to the heart; and this brave fellow, after having been but one short moment, to his own feelings, a greater man than his General, and an object of envy for an Alexander! dropped lifeless into the ditch of the fort. His body was afterwards recognized under a pile of slain, which the avenging "spirit of the storm" had, no doubt, raised upon the spot to denote the fall of a hero!

climbed

climbed the breaches in the fausse braye and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy, presented to oppose their progress: a few brave fellows, with true British impetuosity, sprung at the breach without the assistance of ladders, but the quantity of water which had soaked into their cloaths in passing the river, soon rendered the footing so slippery, that those attempts were productive of more difficulty than dispatch.

A busy and destructive conflict now ensued, during which the enfilading batteries of the Bombay advanced post, were of signal service, as they deterred numbers of the enemy from disputing the breach, who might otherwise have kept up a galling fire upon it.

The left attack, directed on the north ramparts, had to encounter a steady and obstinate resistance from a force headed by Tippoo in person: our troops were twice repulsed, and suffered a heavy loss of officers in killed and wounded before the enemy gave way, which at length they did; being drove along the ramparts from battery to battery, and bayonetted from numberless traverses they had thrown up to prevent the enfilade of our guns.

Colonel

Colonel Dunlop, at the onset, received a severe wound, in a personal conflict with one of Tippoo's Sirdars, who about half way up the breach, made a desperate cut at him with his scimitar; this blow the Colonel was fortunate enough to parry, and to return with effect by mortally wounding his antagonist; but the Sirdar collecting all his remaining strength as he fell, struck the Colonel across the wrist of the right hand, and nearly cut it through; he was instantly bayonetted by the grenadiers as they passed, and Colonel Dunlop still endeavouring to head his division, had scarcely gained the summit of the breach ere he sunk from the loss of blood, and was led off to the rear by one of the serjeants of his party.

The attack on the right met with but a short opposition; for the enemy's Sepoys being soon panic struck, as it were, to avoid the bayonets of our grenadiers, threw themselves from the broken battlements into the ditch in great numbers, where most of them were shot by the supporting party then coming up to the breach.

Beyond the ruins of the first wall, the progress of the assailants was unexpectedly checked by a second wet ditch about forty feet in width and proportionably deep, which was intended to break the communication between the outer

rampart and the body of the city. This interruption was a critical one, and threw a momentary damp on the spirits of our men; but fortunately it presented no solid obstacle to the rapidity of their movements, for after fighting their way along the ramparts to the right and left, they found a batard'eau, or causeway, across the ditch, which had recently been used by the coolies, or labourers belonging to the fort, in carrying over materials for the construction of some newly-erected works, and by which a ready passage was gained to the opposite side.

The scene now exhibited a most animating and unrivalled display of British bravery; our troops within the works bore down all opposition wherever they met it, and fresh columns pressed on at the breach, where the sight of their fallen comrades, intermixed with heaps of dead and dying Indians, only added the energy of revenge to that of glory. Captain Molle*, commanding the Grenadier Company of the Scotch Brigade, was very conspicuous; almost singly he pursued the enemy until he came to the mud cavalier behind the great round tower, on which he planted a flag and displayed his hat on the point of his sword. Under these banners his men

* See Col. Beatson's View of the War with Tippoo Sultaun.

soon

soon collected; and being supported by the rest of the troops composing the right attack, they advanced rapidly, and drove the enemy before them; a confused body of whom, attempting to gain a sally port, was met by others flying before the fire of the left detachment, which had taken them in flank from the inner ramparts, and the two attacks meeting at that point, a horrid carnage ensued, in which Tippoo himself endeavouring to escape, was hemmed in on both sides, and there fell a glorious victim to the manes of our murdered countrymen. This was not known till some time afterwards.

In little more than an hour from the commencement of the assault, we had gain possession of nearly all the cavaliers and ramparts of the fort, on which the colours of the different British regiments were seen triumphantly flying*: the re-

* The early part of this general triumph, was marked by a circumstance rather whimsical in itself, but strongly picturing the bold ingenuity of an English soldier. Some privates belonging to the light company of the seventy-third regiment, observing the colours of the fort shot away, and eager to replace them with *something British,* pushed forward and fought their way to the flag staff; where, for want of the proper ensign (which they had forgot to provide) an English light infantry *jacket* was hoisted, and continued flying in sight of the whole army, till on the coming up of the regiment, the King's colours were substituted under the repeated cheers and acclamations of their officers and comrades.

gimental

gimental bands, with every drum and fife striking up the Grenadier's March, while the victorious assailants turned the Sultaun's favourite Tiger guns upon his broken and flying ranks, who now from all quarters indiscriminately rushed to the sally-ports, dropped from the broken walls, or threw themselves into the ditch: at the same time, crowds of the terrified inhabitants mixing with the soldiery, and pressing to the gates, quitted the town out-works and island of Seringapatam, through a destructive fire of musquetry, or at the point of the bayonet, by which every outlet from this scene of slaughter, was soon heaped with killed and wounded of all descriptions. In many of the gateways thus crowded, the muslin dresses of the dead catching fire from the paper of our soldiers' cartridges, blazed forth with a violence equal to that of an immense flaming furnace, and continued burning, till the gates and the mingled mass of bodies heaped against them, were consumed together.

In a short time, all firing ceased within the walls, except that of some musquetry from the palace, and from the tops of a few houses in the town, vengefully levelled at the scouring parties of our soldiery, which every where took posses-

sion of the streets: this, however, was of short duration; in half an hour more all opposition was given up, the confusion began to subside, and General Baird was left to exercise the rights of conquest undisturbed.

The carnage on this occasion is greatly to be lamented, though it was much less than might have been expected in a large city entered by storm, and crowded with inhabitants, whose opposition was continued in the streets, and from the ruins of their houses,—and where no incentive was wanting to gratify lust, rapine, and revenge; but it should ever be remembered, to the honour of the General Officer who conducted the assault, and others who seconded his humane efforts, that the effusion of blood was very soon restrained, and under circumstances of provocation, which sufficiently proved, if proof were wanting, the humanity of the British character: nor, in the course of that plunder, which the laws of war allow in certain cases to the conquerors, was any defenceless inhabitant intentionally killed, or any woman treated with wanton brutality; although many of our soldiers, both natives and Europeans, without much ceremony, possessed themselves in a few hours after entering the town, of very valuable effects in gold

gold and jewels: the houses of the chief sirdars, as well as of the merchants and shroffs, (or bankers) being completely pillaged, while the women, naturally alarmed for their personal safety, compounded with the apparent danger by emptying their coffers, and bringing forth whatever jewels they possessed.

By the time our troops had obtained possession of the fort, Major Shee, with part of the 33d regiment, had proceeded to the Sultaun's palace, at the front gate of which they found a six-pounder planted, pointing to the street; our soldiers immediately turned this gun against the entrance it was meant to defend, and the palace was summoned to surrender. Several of Tippoo's people appeared at a front balcony, evidently in great consternation; and Major Allen, accompanied by the grenadiers of the 12th regiment, and a party of Sepoys arriving with a Flag of Truce, he was reluctantly admitted by the Killedar, over an unfinished part of the wall, together with two other British Officers. In a short time afterwards, General Baird arrived at the palace-gate, and Major Allen came out to inform him, that he had seen two of the younger Princes, who were disposed to surrender themselves and the palace, on a promise of protection. This was agreed to, on

condition the Sultaun also was produced, and a principal Officer, who appeared in a veranda over the gate, undertook to see this condition performed. Some time however elapsing, and the palace not being surrendered, nor the Sultaun appearing, as was expected, preparation was immediately made for bursting open the gates. Alarmed at this, the same person again came forward, and after a short conversation, caused the palace to be delivered up to our troops, and surrendered himself, and two of Tippoo's youngest sons; at the same time giving General Baird to understand, that the Sultaun would immediately make his appearance.

In the palace were found the chief part of Tippoo's family, and confidential servants, who, on assurance of safety, resigned themselves to the disposal of the British Commander with decent fortitude. Guards of Europeans were immediately placed for their protection, and that of the Zenanahs, where it was understood that about six hundred and fifty females remained, including some of the wives and ladies of the late Hyder Ally, and the whole female establishment of Tippoo Sultaun's family, with their attendants.

The Republican French in the service of Tippoo, were also found within the walls of the royal residence, and thereby obtained the quarter

 which

which they so ill deserved, at the hands of the English. The party had wisely shut themselves up with the defenders of the palace, till the first burst of violence had passed, and mixing with them, partook of the mercy by which they were preserved: their appearance in every respect was exceedingly mean, though their commander, Monsieur Chapuy, displayed somewhat of the military veteran in his appearance. He and his subordinate officers bore commissions from the French Government.

Besides this body of republicans, so speedily and completely bereft of their ferocity, there was found in the palace-yard another numerous band of tamed savages, in somewhat better condition than their fellow captives the French, but nearly as much frightened; this was a large collection of domesticated Tigers, kept for the Sultaun's amusement *, but not being deemed safe play-fellows

* The late Sultaun, as well as his predecessor Hyder, had a strong partiality for these animals, and found in them a constant source of amusement, at stated hours of the day, when (according to the accounts of those who have escaped from his service) he ordered them, together with all his horses and elephants, to be paraded before him in one of the courts of his palace. The Tigers, at their hours of show, were generally led forth decked with rich mantles of green and gold hanging to the ground, with a kind of embroidered cloth bonnet on their heads,

fellows for our European officers, these *natives* were shot to prevent accidents, while the *foreigners*, expecting the same fate, were happy to accept of their lives upon any terms.

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heads, by means of which their eyes could be immediately covered, in case of a mischievous turn in their gambols. After some time passed in experiments on their docility and dexterity, the Sultaun himself gave them each a ball of sweet-meats, which they took from his hand very adroitly with their paws, and retired, while their princely feeder, from an open veranda, or balcony, received the successive salams of his Elephants, as they marched round to their stables. These Tigers are of the spotted kind, (by the natives called Chittas) and trained up to hunting, instead of dogs: they are easily familiarized to the company of man, their keepers leading them every day into those places, where the greatest crowds were assembled in the streets of Seringapatam. The striped, or Royal Tiger, has never been tamed, or domesticated, by any attempts yet made.

The Tiger being the figurative Royal animal in the nations of India, as the Lion is in the British dominions, it's representative badge was found upon almost every article of the late Sultaun's princely property—whether in his palace, in his fortresses, or in the field. His apartments and furniture exhibited the Tiger stripe; his ordnance bore the Tiger's head round the muzzle; and his favourite troops, as already noted, were distinguished by the Tiger jacket. In short, his hours of relaxation having been passed among Tigers, the great business of his life was exactly that of his ferocious prototype—crouching, to make sure of his prey, or bounding upon it with savage impatience, as best suited his occasions, and afterwards tearing in pieces the helpless victims of his craft, or his rapacity.

THE

THE DEATH OF TIPPOO.

A considerable time having elapsed, and the promised appearance of the Sultaun being still delayed, General Baird began to entertain suspicions of some meditated finesse, by which a material object of the capture might be defeated; and placing the officer, on whose information he had depended, under a strict guard, told him that his head should now pay the forfeit of any attempt to deceive him. The chief, upon this, honestly confessed that Tippoo was not in the palace, but that he was killed in the defence of the fort; and General Baird, naturally anxious to ascertain so important a fact, caused immediate search to be made for the body, which after much difficulty, was found in the north sally-port, under a vast heap of others, shot in several places, and disfigured with blood and dust. It was placed on his own palanquin, and carefully conveyed to the court of the palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his palace in the morning, a powerful imperious Sultaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of

clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his palace occupied by the very man (Major-General Baird) who, about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Sultaun now lay *.

For

* General (then Captain) Baird was one of the few survivors in the unfortunate catastrophe of Colonel Baillie's detachment in 1780, when Hyder Ally, after surrounding and cutting to pieces nearly the whole of that brave and resolute party on the plains of Tricoallum, marched the remainder (most of whom were severely wounded) to the prisons of Seringapatam; treating the officers and men on their painful progress, with a refinement of cruelty, the details of which would scarcely be credited. During their captivity, the death of Hyder Ally transferred these victims of tyranny to the disposal of Tippoo Saib, who, if possible, made their confinement still more irksome and intolerable, by denying them every kind of comfort or accommodation;—loading them with heavy irons;—insulting the sick and maimed, and aggravating their complaints by a strict privation of all medicinal aid;—and by continually tormenting those who retained any semblance of health, spirits, or fortitude, with disgraceful proposals to enter into his service; or with the hateful visits of his unfeeling Killedars, accompanied by a train of black operators, ready to enforce all the forms of a summary conversion to Mahommedanism! These threatening preparations, how-

ever,

For a detailed account of the Sultaun's conduct during the assault of his capital, and the circumstances which preceded and attended his death, we must repeat the particulars collected from some

ever went no farther with respect to *them*; but numbers of other prisoners, less fortunate, were obliged to submit to the horrid ceremonies of initiation, and become nominal Mussulmen; among whom were most of the captured officers and seamen so shamefully given up to Hyder Ally by the French Admiral de Suffrein. In the course of four years melancholy seclusion at Seringapatam, Capt. Baird and his fellow sufferers had the frequent mortification of being informed by their guards of the fate of other British officers imprisoned in the Hill forts of Mysore, whom the sanguinary orders of the Sultaun had doomed to a cruel death; they were told of the lamentable end of General Matthews, with seventeen of his officers and others who perished by poison, or had their throats cut in the fortress of Kavel Droog, and the Jungles of Bednore; and they were taught to believe themselves reserved only for a similar fate:—in fact three of their number, viz. Col. Baillie, Capt. Rumley, and Lieut. Frazer, had been already separated from their companions and removed to the fortress of Mysore, whence it was well known few prisoners had ever returned. The first of these officers, by a natural death, spared the executioner his trouble, but the two latter were cruelly murdered, and as usual, the fact was reported at Seringapatam to their surviving friends, with all the aggravations a diabolical spirit could devise.

From the narrow court of their prison the officers frequently noticed, on the terrace of the Sultaun's house, a number of circumcised European slave boys, under the charge of a Derrogah, or

some of his chiefs, and those who were the immediate attendants of his person, together with the information given by such of the European officers as were eye-witnesses of any relative facts.

The Sultaun, according to the authorities above mentioned, went out early on the morning of the

or superintendant, who seldom failed to point out their captive countrymen to them; and the horror these youths felt at the thought of being for ever shut out from a communication with their friends, and from the hope of returning to their country, so wrung their tender souls with anguish, that they would often burst into a flood of tears, and mournfully waving their turbans, retire from the painful sight. Ten of these boys were drummers and fifers, of his Majesty's 101st. and 102d. regiments, and had been made prisoners at Bednore, with the troops under General Matthews.

After the unchecked attacks of sickness, the insupportable severities of confinement, and the hand of the executioner, had carried off more than half their number, the imprisoned officers and men were at length released by the peace of 1784, together with all the other British captives who had survived their sufferings in the different prison fortresses of Tippoo's dominions: but a considerable number of Europeans remained in hopeless servitude among the slave battalions of Tippoo's army, or in the more disgraceful occupation of entertaining the Sultaun in his hours of leisure, by dancing before him with all the unmanly antics that youth and activity were capable of being taught. These devoted people having taken the Mahommedan dress, were considered as the Sultaun's slaves, and never afterwards permitted to leave the country.—*See* Bristow's Narrative, *and* Memoirs of the War in Asia, *&c.*

assault,

assault, as was his daily custom, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides;—he remained there till about noon, when he retired to take his usual repast under a pandal, (a temporary kind of portico in front of the Asiatic buildings) leaving one of his principal sirdirs, Meer Gofhar, in charge, giving it as his opinion that we would not attempt the place in the afternoon, or at night; and when it was reported to him that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, or take any other precaution, than by desiring the messenger to return to the west face, with orders to Meer Gofhar with the troops near the breach to keep a strict guard. This order was not however closely attended to, for during the Sultaun's absence leave was given for more than two-thirds of the people on duty to eat their rice, which had been dressed for them at some distance within the works, and this circumstance exactly falling in with the calculations of our General in deciding upon the hour of attack, materially contributed to its success, for none of the troops thus absent had returned to their quarters till it was too late.

About one o'clock Tippoo was informed that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly; he immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carabines which they carried for his own use, and hastened along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself, and one of his servants asserts that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach. Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack, approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the north ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers, and assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged

obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardour, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the twelfth regiment, crossing the inner ditch (as has been already noticed) and mounting the ramparts, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who with the Sultaun were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort: here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin, and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort, and if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to maintain it against us, or to endeavour to escape to the palace, and there make his last stand;—but as he

was

was crossing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musquet ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast; he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the twelfth light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other; the horse he rode on being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground; many of his people fell at the same time on every side, by musquetry both from within and without the gate.

The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents, and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one side the gateway, where he lay or sat for some minutes faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered. A servant who has survived, relates that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt, (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

It

It is not yet known by whose hand this tyrant of the east was laid low*; in all probability the jewels which he always wore about his person†, and were now become the spoil of the fortunate soldier,

* Tippoo had nearly suffered a fate somewhat similar in its circumstances, during the Carnatic war of 1789, in attempting to surprize a defended ditch in front of the celebrated lines of Travancore. By an unexpected sally of the Rajah's troops his party was surrounded, and the Sultaun with difficulty escaped under the protection of a mean disguise hastily thrown over his dress: the bearers of his palanquin were cut down but a few moments after he had deserted it; and that, together with his great seal, turban, and several valuable jewels, became the prize of the enemy. Tippoo, under the irritation of this failure, made an oath, that he never would wear his turban again till he had taken the Rajah's lines, and the following year he completely executed his menaces.—*See* BRISTOW'S NARRATIVE.

† The following particulars respecting the personal ornaments of the Sultaun, were communicated to an English officer by one of the sirdars who accompanied the hostage princes to Lord Cornwallis. He constantly wore a ruby ring, which was esteemed by him as the most valuable in his treasury: his turban also was always adorned with a jewel of great value; and a pearl rosary was a continual ornament of his person; the pearls of which it consisted, were of uncommon size and beauty; they had been the collection of many years, and were the pride of his dress. Whenever he could purchase a pearl of extraordinary size, he never omitted the opportunity, and made it supply on his rosary the place of another, of inferior form and beauty.—Neither of these precious articles have appeared since the Sultaun's death

whoever

whoever he might be that was his conqueror are too precious to be hastily acknowledged.

Not less than three hundred people (some accounts say five hundred) were killed, and more than that number wounded, under the fatal gateway; of course it became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying: one of our officers endeavouring to climb this heap of slaughter, in his way to the inner works, was accosted in the most abusive language * by a bleeding wretch

* It may be here necessary to inform the European reader, that violent threats, abusive language, and the most horrid execrations from a part of the offensive discipline of the Indian soldiery, who generally rush into action enflamed with bang and other intoxicating drugs, and meet their enemy with the utmost ferocity of looks, voice and gesture, thereby adding to the force of their weapons every concomitant energy their maddened faculties can supply them with. In proportion as the stimulating dose has operated, those who fall in the contest expire in different degrees of encreased outrage and horrid defiance, as exemplified in the above instance.

It has been remarked by a well-informed writer, respecting the general operations of our forces in the east, that "the numbers of the Asiatic armies, the ferocity of their manner, and the novelty of their appearance, would unnerve and overcome the hearts of the small European bodies that are opposed to them in the field of battle, if experience had not sufficiently proved how much the silence of discipline, and an uniformity of design and action, excel barbarian noise, and the desultory efforts of brutal force."

miserably

miserably maimed and almost expiring, who struck at him with his shattered hand, (the only semblance of a limb which the fate of the day had left him) in all the rage of savage disappointment and despair.

Among the crowd of domestic attendants about the Sultaun's person, when he fell, were a number of his women, whose apparent anxiety had led them to share the perils which every where surrounded him: several of them were shot promiscuously with his guards, and from the general beauty and elegance of their appearance, under all the disfigurements of wounds and death, formed interesting and affecting objects to European feelings. One woman, seemingly of superior rank and beauty, was noticed in a situation of peculiar distress, being so covered with dead bodies, although evidently alive, that only her head was visible. On clearing away the incumbrances from around her, the poor creature was brought forward speechless, and nearly insensible; but not having received any wound, she was, by the humanity of an English officer, speedily recovered. From two old women, who assisted in the recovery of this lady, the officer was given to understand that Tippoo fell close to the person they had

released. Little credit was attached to their information at the time, although it proved afterwards that he was actually one of those who dropt near this unfortunate female, and had been hastily turned aside in order to effect her liberation.

The search for the body, by torch-light, under the immediate observation of General Baird, accompanied by the Killedar of the Fort and others, occupied nearly two hours. When found, it was perfectly warm, but quite dead, being wounded in five places:—the countenance was no way distorted, but had an expression of stern composure; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt, were gone, but the body was recognized by several Hindoos present, to be "Padshaw," *i. e.* the King; and an English officer, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic Arabic and Persian characters; the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently established the identity of the Sultaun's body. One of our officers was fortunate enough to meet with a little Koran also, in a silver case,

which the Sultaun constantly wore round his neck, and which had been detached in the preceding confusion.

The two sons of Tippoo were ignorant of their father's death until the body was found; it being believed by them, as it was suspected by us, that he had escaped. The Sultaun was so infatuated, as not to entertain an apprehension of the catastrophe which befel him: he considered himself as in a state of perfect security in his capital, where he retained all his family and treasures, instead of sending them off to remote strong holds, where they might at least have been preserved from a victorious enemy. His principal people, and all the inhabitants, possessed the same confidence, so that no preparations had been made for concealment, or for flight; the plunder was consequently very great, and it was fortunate for the general interest that the palace was secured, and all the riches it contained reserved for the army at large, as captured property.

After all the necessary attentions had been paid to the late Sultaun's remains, which the time would admit of, it was judged expedient to remove the two young princes to the camp

the same evening, and they were accordingly entrusted to the care of an officer (Captain Marriott) who spoke the Persian language, and whose conciliating manners particularly qualified him for the charge. These youths, though near fifteen years of age, from the usual restrictions of an eastern education, had never in their lives walked an hundred yards in one day; and, as neither horse nor palanquin could be procured, they were obliged to proceed to the camp on foot—a distance of four miles at least, in the circuitous track they took. The several gates of the fort being on fire, and no regular path attainable, they were necessitated to climb over the breach, wade the ditches and river, and make their way through our batteries and trenches, which extended nearly the whole of their route—clinging so closely to their conductor, as they remarked on the shocking spectacle of killed and wounded which every where struck their attention, that by the time this interesting convoy reached the place of its destination, all were dreadfully fatigued.

On collecting the returns of killed and wounded during the siege and storming of the place, it was found that our army had sustained a heavier loss than was at first imagined, amounting to twenty-

twenty-two officers killed, and forty-five wounded, (some of the latter since dead) with about one thousand four hundred and fifty Europeans and natives, under both descriptions. The loss to the enemy, as may be easily imagined, was in nearly a ten-fold proportion to our's; for, besides the Sultaun, a considerable number of his chiefs and confidential officers were slain, and within forty-eight hours after the attack, nearly eleven thousand dead, of various descriptions, were counted and buried by our people, assisted by the natives,—many other dead bodies then floating in the ditches of the fort, or remaining concealed among the ruins,—not to mention those consumed by the conflagrations under the arch-way of the sally-port and the other gates, after our troops entered.

On the 5th instant, the day after the assault, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the princes formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection; and Ali Rheza, one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun, who had accompanied the hostage princes to Madras, came in also from the Chief Sirdar, Meer Kummer ud-deen Khan, with an unconditional tender of four thousand horse then under the command of that chief, relying on the

generosity

generosity of the English for such terms as they might think proper to grant: soon afterwards Kummer ud-deen was received in our camp, as were also the whole of Tippoo's sons, thirteen in number, together with the Brahmin Purneah, the head Dewan or financial minister of the late Sultaun, and all his Sirdars of any note.

The accustomed policy of the Sultaun in securing the allegiance of his generals and principal men, by making them send their families into his capital pending the contest of war, was no doubt the ultimate cause of this easy surrender of all his chiefs and their troops. The inhabitants of every class, throughout India, are so religiously attached to their families, that they would sooner part with life itself than be separated from them for any length of time; and the British General profited accordingly, by gaining possession of these living securities along with the other valuables captured in Seringapatam.

Towards the close of this day, the Sultaun's body was conveyed to the mausoleum of Hyder Alley, in the Loll-Baug gardens, for interment, with all military honours, and attended by his sons and the chiefs of his household. Scarcely

had

had his remains been committed to the earth, when a most tremendous storm of thunder, lightning and rain, commenced, such as had hardly ever been before witnessed or remembered, and continued its violence for some hours :—so fatal was the effect of the lightning, that numbers of lives were lost in our camp and out-posts: Lieutenants Barclay and Grant, of the seventy-seventh regiment, were unfortunately killed; and all the servants horses, and even dogs, of Lieutenant Bellasis, were struck dead, himself being much hurt. Forcibly as the value of our capture was felt on the day of its accomplishment, the British army had now reason to consider it with a still higher degree of self-congratulation, as the torrents which fell during the storm of this evening completely filled our batteries and trenches with water, and rendered the river impassable for some time afterwards.

The Coorga convoys, collected by Colonels Read and Brown, and covered by the junction of General Floyd's detachment, did not reach the camp till some days after all necessity for their arrival had ceased: this part of the army, therefore, continually occupied in anxious and harrassing duties at a distance from the capital

of

of the Mysore, had no personal share in the glorious assault, but gained sufficient credit on a service of equal exertion and more lengthened fatigue.

THE CAPTURED TREASURES.

GENERAL Harris, having at an early opportunity appointed a committee for the arrangement, valuation, and sale of the treasures and stores of all descriptions found within the royal palace, a most enormous and astonishing mass of wealth was produced, consisting of lacks of specie, gold and silver plate, jewels, rich and valuable stuffs, and various other articles of great price and rarity, but appearing to be classed without taste or regularity. All the numerous and extensive buildings, except the zenanah and the state durbars, or audience chambers, had been appropriated for its reception, and a succession of quadrangles formed so many ranges of storehouses, the galleries of which were filled with those articles least susceptible of injury. The jewels were kept in large dark rooms strongly secured, behind one of the durbars, and were deposited

posited in coffers, closed under the seal of the Sultaun, or that of Hyder Ally: in the same manner was preserved the greater part of the gold plate, both solid and in fillagreen, of which last manufacture, there appeared an almost endless variety of beautiful articles. The jewelry was set in gold, in the form of bracelets, rings, aigrettes, necklaces, plumes, &c. &c. An upper and very long apartment contained the silver plate, solid and fillagreen, of all dimensions and fashions; and in one of the galleries, were two elephant Howdars* entirely of this metal. Many massive pieces of silver plate were richly inlaid with gold and jewels: the greater part of these treasures must have been the plunder of the unhappy Mysore family, and of many other inferior Rajahs, which Tippoo, and his father Hyder, must have amassed after the extermination of their respective possessors.

The repositories of curious fire-arms and swords were equally astonishing, and some of the latter most magnificently adorned with gold and jewels. The chief part of these had been presents, and several of them were of English manufacture.

* A species of light throne, or frame fixed on the back of a elephant for sitting upon, and generally surrounded with cu tains, so as to resemble a small tent or pavilion.

Among the state palanquins, were found those which had been presented by the Marquis Cornwallis, to the two hostage Princes; they appeared never to have been unpacked, and a number of other ornamental heavy articles, were apparently in the same state of preservation, particularly several door-posts of ivory of exquisite workmanship.

To this accumulation of treasure, may be added various and extensive warehouses filled with the richest furniture, and the most costly carpets, cloths, and stuffs. The bales of the finest muslins, cambricks, long cloths, silks, and shawls, found in this quarter of the palace, were reckoned at the enormous amount of five hundred camels load. In short, there was every thing that power could command, or money could purchase, in this stupendous collection: telescopes, and optical glasses of every size and sight, with looking-glasses, and pictures in unbounded profusion; while of china and glass ware, there was sufficient to form a large mercantile magazine.

In a room appropriated for musical instruments, and thence called the Ragmehal, was found an article which merits particular notice, as another proof of the deep hate, and extreme loathing of Tippoo Saib towards the English: this

was a most curious piece of mechanism as large as life, representing a Royal Tiger in the act of devouring a prostrate European Officer. Within the body of the animal was a row of keys of natural notes, acted upon by the rotation of certain barrels in the manner of a hand-organ, and which produced sounds intended to resemble the cries of a person in distress, intermixed with the horrid roar of the Tiger. The machinery was so contrived, that while this infernal music continued to play, the hand of the European victim was often lifted up, and the head convulsively thrown back, to express the agony of his helpless and deplorable situation*. The whole of this machine, formed of wood, was executed under the

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* The *semblance* of torture was not always sufficient for the pampered appetites of the sanguinary tyrant in his amusements; he was usually provided with the ready means of enjoying the *reality* inflicted on his English prisoners, and had chained to the entrance of his Zenanah, four large and ferocious Royal Tigers, which it is well known, were often *indulged* with tearing in pieces the unfortunate Europeans, whom he chose to put to death in that manner: others of these favourite savage animals were kept in large iron cages, in different courts of his palace; and on particular festivals and religious ceremonies, were brought forth, and employed in a way, no doubt, equally agreeable to the *mild* spirit of their master, and his religious professions.

immediate orders and directions of Tippoo Sultaun, whose custom it was in the afternoon to amuse himself with this miserable emblematical triumph of the Khodadaud, over the English Sircar. Khodadaud signifies, *God given*; and the Royal Tiger, as has been before observed, is the usual emblem of the Mysore Government *.

In proceeding through these varied and extensive stores of rare and curious materials, for the gratification of every wish of eastern luxury, it appeared that Tippoo, with his tyrannic nature, blended the affectation of literary pursuits, and was possessed of a very large and curious library. The volumes were kept in chests, each book having a separate wrapper, so that they were mostly in excellent preservation; many of them, when examined, were found to be richly adorned and beautifully illuminated in the manner of the Roman missals. This library, containing many thousand volumes will, it is said, be presented by the army to the English nation, and will form the

* This machine has been sent from Madras to the Chairman of the East-India Company, in one of the homeward-bound ships, in order that it may be presented to his Majesty, who, no doubt, will give this characteristic emblem of the ferocious animosity of the modern Bajazet against the British nation, a distinguished place among the other curiosities in the tower of London.

most

most curious and valuable collection of Oriental learning and history, that has yet been introduced into Europe.

Notwithstanding the confusion that appeared in the general arrangement of this collective mass, in one particular there was an unexpected degree of regularity, the whole being accurately registered, and every article bearing its correspondent label. Tippoo, whose desire of hoarding was insatiable, passed the greatest part of his leisure hours in reviewing this various and splendid assemblage of his riches.

But the most pre-eminent acquisition to the captors, among the Royal property found in the palace, was a most superbly decorated throne, the precise value of which no person could be found to immediately ascertain: it was a Howdar supported on the back of a Tiger, the solid parts made of a heavy black wood, and entirely covered with a coat of the purest sheet gold, about as thick as a guinea, fastened on with silver nails, and wrought in tiger stripes, curiously indented, and most beautifully and highly polished.

The floor of the throne about eight feet in length, by five in width, was raised four feet from the ground; and besides the massy Tiger which formed

formed its central support, stood upon richly ornamented uprights of the same materials, placed at the outer angles; the ascent to it on each side was by a ladder, in the manner of a coach-step, of solid silver gilt, with silver nails, and all the other fastenings of the same metal. Intermixed with the ornamental workmanship of the Howdar, were hundreds of Arabic sentences chiefly from the Koran, superbly stamped, being raised and polished with the most beautiful effect: the canopy was formed of a lighter wood, entirely cased with sheet gold in the same manner as the body of the throne, and as highly ornamented; with a thick fringe all round it, composed entirely of fine pearls strung on threads of gold. The central part of the roof was surmounted by a most curious and costly figure of the Hummah (the fabulous Royal bird of the east) formed of solid gold nearly the size of a pigeon, and covered over with the most valuable jewellery. Its beak being one large and beautiful emerald, with another suspended to it; the eyes two brilliant carbuncles; the breast covered with diamonds, and the wings expanded in a hovering position, completely lined with diamonds. On the back were many large jewels, variously and fancifully disposed; and the tail somewhat resembling that of

of a peacock, was also studded in the same manner; the whole so arranged, as to imitate the most dazzling plumage, and so closely set, that the gold was scarcely visible.

This superb throne being too unwieldy to be conveyed from the spot* without damage, and too valuable for any probable purchase entire,

* The hall or chamber of the palace in which the throne stood, is a kind of colonnade painted green, with red ornamental work, forming what is called the Tiger stripe: and this style of decoration, together with the light and fanciful turn of the architecture throughout the palace, gives it much the air of an European Theatre.—Round the arched compartments of the roof, or cieling, are disposed a variety of Persian and Arabic verses, applicable to the signs of the Zodiac, and importing the godlike superiority of the Sultaun in his princely character.—For instance—"*The Lion, or Leo, was the type of this Lord of Strength, the eyes of whose enemies turn blind at the sight of him.*" —"*The Sun at his birth was in the sign* (Aries)—*he thereby received knowledge, and learning, and strength, at the same instant.*"

Behind the throne is a small apartment in which Tippoo Sultaun generally slept: on each side of the door, which is made of a very thick and impenetrable kind of wood, is a window latticed with strong bars of iron, and the cot or bed is also of hard wood frame work, with short silver legs, but suspended by the four corners from the cieling, so as to hang about ten inches from the ground, in order to prevent snakes, rats, or other vermin, from getting upon it.

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was broken up in the palace, under the superintendance of the commissioners and prize-agents; and the magnificent bird just described, has since been sent to Europe as a present to her Majesty, from Lord Mornington.

Information having been given, that a quantity of jewels were concealed in the seraglio, application was made to Colonel Wellesley, as commandant, for permission to search, which being granted, and the proper notice given to remove the women from their apartments, the gentlemen deputed on the occasion proceeded to inspect them, but their labour ended in disappointment; for nothing was found of any value, as it was afterwards understood that Tippoo never entrusted his women with the keeping of their jewels.

The whole of the treasures produced for public distribution *, amounted by the statements of the committee, to about sixteen lacks of pago-

* By letters recently arrived from India, it is understood that some additional chests of specie, and other treasures, have been obtained from various concealments in the town and fortress of Seringapatam as lawful capture; partly by discovery, and partly by voluntary surrender—and that a considerable increase of captured property was still expected.

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das in specie*, and in jewels; about nine lacks more. The sharing of this large property (the first dividend of which amounted to above a million sterling) under the management of the prize agents, and the private plunder which had fallen into the hands of the soldiers, possessed many individuals in the ranks † with fortunes far beyond their power of properly enjoying, which in some few cases, no doubt, were soon squandered away in a blind and ruinous excess. In the higher stations and departments of the army, every one obtained an increase of property commensurate with his rank, in many cases subalterns

* A lack of pagodas or other coin is one hundred thousand in number—and the Star-pagoda being about eight shillings sterling in value, the amount is of course forty thousand pounds. There are two sorts of coin under the above denomination, viz. the Star-pagoda as just stated, which is the common medium of calculation with Europeans, and the Canteria-pagoda, equal to about six shillings and eightpence, mostly used in the revenue and other monied statements of the Mysore government.

† A grenadier in one of the European regiments, having the good fortune to pick up a jewel, as he conceived, of great value, and being anxious to turn it into *workable cash* (the first consideration of a hard-worked soldier) he offered it for sale to the surgeon of his corps, with a declaration that nothing less than three hundred pounds should be the purchase: with a few scruples on the part of the buyer, who was himself by no means

terns as well as superior officers had more than sufficient to purchase the most enviable competence;—and what cold-blooded calculator can say they got more than meritorious exertion had fairly earned?

The disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, including grain, was (according to the usual regulation of captures in which the King's troops had assisted) reserved for the decision of his Majesty, and for that purpose it was directed by the Governor-General in Council, that a proper Board of Officers should be chosen and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of that part of the captured property.

Near one thousand pieces of brass and iron ordnance were found in the fort and island of Se-

means a competent judge of the article, the bargain was struck, and the money paid; when, lo! in a very few days the lucky possessor received from the hands of a skilful merchant, as many thousands for his bargain as enabled him not only to pocket a handsome independence, but to settle an annuity of an hundred pounds for life on the honest grenadier, who having launched the contents of his purse into a thousand channels of expenditure, came to his *Doctor* with the greatest sang froid imaginable, merely to ask if his honour would be so kind as to allow him another gold fanam (about ten-pence sterling) that he might drink "success to the diamond catchers!"

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ringapatam. The iron shot, viz. round, grape, and other descriptions, amounted to 508,578, besides 11,660 shells, grenades, and cases filled with grape; about 60,000 stand of small arms were found to be in an effective state, and more than that number were reported unserviceable. The numbers and quantity of other descriptions of arms, ammunition, and military stores, were in proportion, and included between four and five thousand draught and carriage bullocks, with their attendant choudries, duffadars and drivers. In the stables were found only a few fine stallions and brood mares, Tippoo's cavalry being then in the field: the stores of grain for the use of his cattle and for the general supply of his army surpassed all credibility.

A great number of the iron ordnance, and nearly all the brass six-pounders, amounting to fifty-one, were found to be of English manufacture; the others were in general cast in the Sultaun's own foundery, where a degree of perfection has been attained in every stage of process, truly astonishing to those of our officers who visited the different work shops: he had even got the late European invention for boring guns perpendicularly, and also had his machinery kept in motion by water. The ornamental finishing of his brass guns and

mortars were equally attended to, and brought to the same perfection—it was curious, but uniformly of one composition, viz. Tiger's heads, and bombastic sentences in the Persian character. Two of these Tiger guns have been sent over to Europe, and deposited in the East-India House.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CONQUEST.

THE grand, and in fact, the primary objects of General Harris's attention, after the fall of Seringapatam, were to disband the late Sultaun's army, and to obtain possession of the principal strong holds throughout his dominions. The first of these objects was speedily and effectually accomplished through the agency of Purneah, who entered into the measures of the British government with a ready co-operation. All the Sircar's horses being delivered up, there was selected a sufficient number of them to complete the King's regiments of dragoons serving on the coast, as well as the Company's establishment of native cavalry: upwards of two thousand of an inferior description were transferred to the Nizam. The draught and carriage bullocks, with the camels

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and elephants, were also surrendered, so that the army was immediately furnished with every necessary equipment, and supplied with provisions and grain in abundance from the immense stores of the fort. The Europeans composing the French corps, formerly Lally's, together with those recently arrived from Mauritius, were secured and sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic*.

Circular

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* As these Republican auxiliaries of the late Despot of the Mysore, have scarcely borne any noticeable part in the course of this glorious contest, it may not be improper here to dismiss them with such notice as they have *really deserved* from the magnanimity of their conduct, and the sublimity of their triumphs—*before the contest began!* About the commencement of the year 1797, the French Republicans of India, in the very presence of Citizen Prince Tippoo, as they called him, and in the heart of his capital, displayed the colours of their Republic on a staff, which, as some information states, was surmounted with a scimitar, piercing a crescent, (the emblem of Mahommedan Power) and significantly crowned with the cap of liberty!—Most undaunted Republicans!—But let Frenchmen speak for themselves, in the following translated extract from a part of the voluminous records found in the palace of the late Sultaun, entitled "The Proceedings of the Jacob in Club at Seringapatam." The secretary of which club could not spell, nor the members of it sign their own names! Thus says the Journal—

"The 15th of May, 1797—the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible!—A memorable day for all the Citizens

Circular letters were addressed by General Harris to the Commandants of the principal fortresses requiring their surrender to the British troops, and giving general assurances of favour and

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tizens forming the French party commanded by Citizen Dompard, serving with the Prince Tippoo, the Ally of the Republic; who having obtained his orders, by their joint solicitations, for hoisting the national flag, displayed it accordingly at six o'clock in the morning, to the sound of all the artillery and musquetry of the camp. After this august ceremony, Citizen Ripaud, a lieutenant in the Navy of Republican France, and representative of the French people with the Prince Tippoo, Citizen Dompard, commandant, and Citizen Vreneire, an officer, with eight Citizens, artillerymen, repaired to the palace of the city of Seringapatam, where the Citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival, he ordered a salute of TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED cannon,—FIVE HUNDRED rockets, and ALL the musquetry; and the fort of Seringapatam fired FIVE HUNDRED cannon!!! The Prince then said to Citizen Ripaud, '*Behold my acknowledgment of the standard of your country, which is dear to me, and to which I am allied: it shall always be supported in my country as it has been in that of the Republic, my sister! Go,—conclude your festival!*'—Citizen Ripaud replied, in stating all that his heart suggested on the gratitude which he felt in thus witnessing the Prince's friendship for the Republic; and Citizen Dompard also declared the sentiments of his heart, and the assurances of friendship which all the citizens of the camp bore towards the Prince.—They then retired, and proceeded to the parade, where the troops and the national guard waited for them. On their arrival,

and protection, while detachments from the Bombay army moved forward to take possession of those forts, and their progress was almost uniformly successful. To add to the general satisfaction,

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rival, three standards were brought from the French hotel, under a picket guard;—the tree of liberty was planted, surmounted by the cap of equality, and a suitable oration was delivered by Citizen Ripaud, (e. g. '*Let the infamous English tremble at discovering that in India,—in the midst of the world, there are Republicans who have sworn to exterminate them!—they will tremble, no doubt, at the name alone of Frenchmen!—pale with affright, when they behold them, they will be three-fourths beaten!!*" &c. &c.) The orator then proceeded to make each Citizen pronounce the oath, as follows—'CITIZEN, DO YOU SWEAR HATRED TO ALL KINGS, EXCEPT TIPPOO SULTAUN THE VICTORIOUS, THE ALLY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC —WAR AGAINST ALL TYRANTS, AND LOVE TOWARDS YOUR COUNTRY AND THAT OF CITIZEN TIPPOO?'—All exclaimed unanimously—'*Yes! we swear to live free or die!!*'—During the taking of the oath, a salute of eighty-four cannon was fired; and when it was finished, two standards were committed to the care of Sepoys who had taken the oath, and that of the Europeans was sent to the French hotel under an honorary guard.—The arms were piled and the people repaired to the church, where the proceedings of the 8th of the present month were signed; they then returned to the parade, and sung round the tree and the flag, the hymn to our country; at the passage '*holy patriotic love,*' a salute of the whole artillery was fired—The day was passed in festivity, and the night concluded with a ball. In attestatsion of which we

tión, the dispersed and affrighted villagers returned to their occupations in most parts of the country, and the strongest symptoms appeared of a general disposition to submit to the orders of the British government without opposition or reluctance; nor did any subsequent resistance of a serious nature break forth, except from the fortress of Jemaulabad, in the province of Canara near Mangalore, and from a predatory troop of plunderers, who, taking advantage of a new order of things, had begun their depredations in

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we have signed these presents, the day and year, before mentioned." (Signed by twenty-eight members).

From the date of this process-verbal, it will be seen that the above grand celebration was by those French troops who had been some time in India,—the assistant force which was sent by Generals Malartique, Sercey and Mangalon, from Mauritius, at the requisition of the Sultaun, and which arrived in April 1798, consisted of the following officers and men, viz. Citizen Chapuy, General of the land service; Dubuc, General of the marine; Desmoulins, Commandant of the Europeans; two officers of artillery; six marine officers; four ship-builders, and others; twent-six officers, captains, serjeants, and linguist; thirty-six European soldiers, and twenty-two of the second description, or half cast. The whole of this new-raised troop, with Monsieur De Bay, the watchmaker, who accompanied the deputation from Tippoo, and returned with it, amounted to one hundred persons;—the number of French taken in Seringapatam was about three hundred.

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the Bednore districts, laying the inhabitants under severe contributions, which were exacted by the most atrocious acts of rapine and murder*. It appears, however, by some recent accounts from India, that both these hostile attempts have been completely overpowered; so that the fruits of conquest are now, as it were, ripening in the sunshine of peace, fair to the view of the conquerors, and wholly within their reach.

* A partizan of the name of Dhoondia, originally in the service of the Patam state of Savonore, having committed various depredations on the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, had incurred the resentment of that Prince. Tippoo having contrived to secure the person of Dhoondia, compelled him to conform to the Mahommedan faith, and afterwards employed him in military service; but either detecting him in some treacherous projects, or suspecting his fidelity, the Sultaun confined him in irons in Seringapatam, some time previous to the commencement of the late war. From this situation he was released, together with several other prisoners, on the capture of the place by General Harris on the 4th of May: he immediately fled from Seringapatam, and being joined by a few of the Silledar cavalry of Tippoo Sultaun's disbanded army, took the direction of Bednore, in his way to which province his force received some augmentation. Some of the Asophs and Killedars in the Bednore country betrayed their trusts to him; and in this manner many of the principal places of the districts had fallen into his hands, before it was in the power of General Harris to detach from the army a sufficient force to act against him.—ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER.

But the ultimate and most important operations of the conquest were entrusted to five commissioners of known ability*, appointed and fully instructed by Lord Mornington to conduct the affairs of the conquered territory, according to a plan of partition he had formed and duly digested. Acting, therefore, upon so correct an outline, it was almost impossible to err:—every measure was adopted which sound policy could supply, or experience suggest, with a view to the relative power and interests of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the position and strength of the several fortresses and passes;—the commission exercising its powers equally to the advantage of the Company's claims, and to the honour of the British character. Provision was made for the surviving officers and chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of those who fell during the campaign; and, from considerations of peculiar weight in the balance of the Mysorean conquest,

* *Viz.* Lieutenant-General Harris, the Honourable Colonel Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Close. The Secretaries to the Commission were Captains Malcolm and Munro; and the Assistant Secretaries, Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Pasley.

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the families of Hyder Ally and of Tippoo Sultaun were removed from the seat of forty years usurpation, to a domestic establishment at Vellore *, where accommodations were prepared for

* The four eldest Princes and their suite, attended by Captain Marriott, and escorted by a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Coke, quitted Seringapatam on the 18th of June, on their route to Vellore:—as they passed through the streets of the capital, (probably for the last time) the procession naturally attracted vast crowds to take a farewell look at the sons of their late sovereign; but, excepting the tribute of some tears from a few old Moor-women nearly related to the mothers of the young princes, these royal exiles received no popular tokens of sorrow or regret at parting; and in the course of their journey through certain districts, which had suffered severely from the Sultaun's tyrannical government, the inhabitants, as they passed, would not even make their salams, although repeatedly desired to do so by the escort.

Futtah Hyder, the eldest illegitimate son of the late Sultaun, (about twenty-six years of age) had with him his wives and children, about whom he seemed to be uncommonly solicitous. Two of his children died upon the road; and it gave him infinite concern that they were of necessity to be buried in the jungles, without those fasts and ceremonies which would have attended their interment in the tombs of their forefathers.—One of these, an infant, was extremely ill at setting out, but Futtah Hyder insisted upon its being brought with him; and afterwards, in palliation of this act of parental cruelty (as it seemed to be) stated, that "the Faquirs had prepared a number of charms and

 spells

for them on a scale suitable to their former rank and expectations, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Doveton, as resident. As a consequence of this measure, and on the same ground of

spells for the preservation of its life, but they had been deceived."

On their entrance into Vellore, where the Princes were received with every military honour, the behaviour of Futtah Hyder was rather reserved and sullen; and by his frequent starts, on the sentries presenting their arms unexpectedly, he did not appear altogether free from personal apprehension. Abdul Khalick, and Moizuddeen, (the two ci-devant hostages) more accustomed to European forms and manners, were even gay and lively, particularly the latter, who had for some days been anxious to reach Vellore, and often requested the escort to make longer marches. Sultaun Mowhuddeen, though fifteen years old, having just been taken out of the hands of the women, and entirely unaccustomed to military parade, appeared rather timid—though his mind being free from suspicion, his behaviour was perfectly unaccompanied by any symptoms of personal fear.

Captain Marriott, on leaving Vellore, waited on the Princes at their separate houses, to receive any memorandums or requests they might have to lay before the Commissioners. They appeared generally satisfied with their accommodations, but each had some particular wish, or remark, which strongly characterized the natural dispositions and habits of the royal brothers.—*Futtah Hyder*, restless, and jealous of his family privileges, requested to have a village, or jaghire, at his disposal, from which he might procure his own supplies of straw, firewood,

of political expediency, the young Rajah of Mysore, whose inheritance had been so tyrannically possessed by the late Sultaun, was raised from a mean and miserable concealment to the throne of his ancestors*, and placed under the care of the friendly

wood, &c. and observed that, as he had brought his mother and other female relatives with him, who belonged properly to his father's establishment, he expected some additional allowance would be made him for their maintenance.—*Abdul Khalick*, careless of shew, unprincely in his ideas, and extremely avaricious, only begged that the great difference in the prices of rice might be considered, between the Bazars of Seringapatam and Vellore.—*Sultaun Mozhuddeen*, amiable, engaging, and attentive to every thing which constitutes true politeness, begged that apologies might be made for any apparent negligence, on his part, in not replying to the complimentary letter he received from the Governor General, on leaving Seringapatam—stating, that as he had, with his brothers, been since wholly occupied with the journey, it was more owing to the want of opportunity than to any want of respect.—*Moizuddeen*, passionately attached to his amusements (particularly his horses) and to the society of the English, and heedless of every thing else, observed that Captain Marriott was perfectly acquainted with his situation, and that he had no request of any kind to trouble him with.

* About the year 1756, Nundy Rauze, the Delwy or Prime Minister of the kingdom of Mysore, (then under the nominal government of the Rajah Kistna Rauze, an infant) being engaged in a dispute with some of the Mahratta chiefs, Hyder Ally had the command of a body of horse in the Mysorean army, and exhibited the first tokens of that courage, skill, and activity,

friendly minister Purneah,—Lieutenant-Colonel Close, an officer of eminent talents and integrity, being at the same time appointed Resident at the Court of Mysore.

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activity, which were the subsequent instruments of his aggrandizement,—enabling him finally to supplant Nundy Rauze, and assume the sovereignty. From this period the Rajahs became state prisoners, and Hyder exercised his authority with despotic sway; although he still affected to rule in the name of the Rajah, whom he annually exhibited to the public at the Dussara festival,—in the true style of oriental hypocrisy, presenting him with a nuzzer, or tributary gift, and professing himself his slave. This annual mockery was continued by Tippoo Sultaun till the year 1796, when, on the death of the then Rajah, he did not choose to nominate a successor, and ceased to acknowledge or recognize the family.

Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, now placed on the throne, is the only child of Chiaum Rauze, (or Raige) who was married to seven wives, of whom five are still living;—as is also one of the wives of Chick Kistna Raige, who reigned at the time of Hyder Ally's first usurpation,—likewise the paternal grandmother of the present Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

This late unfortunate and persecuted family was found in a state of misery not easy to describe, although they had made every preparation in their power to receive the deputation appointed to inform them of their change of circumstances.—A portion of an apartment, in a house obscurely situated, was concealed by a curtain, behind which the Rana and the other female members of the family were stationed; and after the intentions of the British Government had been communicated, the

expressions

The partition of the Sultaun's territories (wholly in the power, and virtually at the disposal

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expressions of gratitude to the gentlemen present, and the blessings invoked on the English nation by this interesting groupe, were boundless and reiterated from every tongue.

The young Rajah is about five years old, and of a delicate habit: his complexion is rather fair than otherwise, and his countenance very expressive. He betrayed some symptoms of alarm on the first appearance of the commissioners, but soon recovered his composure. He seemed to be of a timid disposition, and to have suffered considerably from restraint.

The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud (or throne) of his forefathers, took place on the 30th of June, at the old town of Mysore, where his residence is fixed, and was performed by General Harris, as senior member of the British commission, and Meer Allum, acting for his Highness the Nizam. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarkably decorous, considering the untoward circumstances which had preceded his elevation: and the inauguration having taken place under an open pandal, or temporary shade, the spectators were very numerous, among whom the principal Sirdars of the late Sultaun spontaneously attended in compliment to the conquerors, and seemed disposed to meet this revolution without discontent, if not with cordiality—while the marked joy which was visible in the countenances of the Hindoo populace, shewed how acceptable the change of government was to *them:* indeed, many of the respectable inhabitants of Seringapatam had privately determined to retire into the Carnatic with what property they had been able to conceal before the storm of the fort, in case the British Government had replaced the family of Tippoo on the Musnud of Mysore.

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of the British government) was effected without any material objection or impediment from the allied powers who were interested in it. The sum-total of the annual revenues amounted to about forty-eight lacks of Star pagodas, out of which about seven lacks, annually, were appropriated to the Honourable East-India Company, by the partition treaty: four or five lacks were the produce of the territory ceded to the Nizam; and the country given up to the young Rajah, is estimated at upwards of twenty-five lacks of annual revenue. The Mahrattas having neither participated in the dangers or expence of the late war, derived no immediate benefit from the terms of this treaty; yet, in order to secure their friendship and political co-operation with the contracting parties, districts near their frontiers, producing about three lacks of revenue, were set apart for their conditional acceptance.

By the subsidiary treaties entered into at the same time with the above, his Highness the Nizam provides for the support of Meer Kummer ud-deen Khan, his family and relatives, besides paying that chief for the maintenance of a certain number of troops to be employed in the service of the allies; and the new government of Mysore is bound to receive and subsidize for its territorial

ritorial defence, a military force under the orders of the East-India Company, who are also at liberty to garrison the fortresses* with their own

* All, or most of these strong holds, are what our military details term the Hill Forts or Droogs, and are either built upon those insulated and perpendicular rocks, so peculiar to the face of the country, or situated on mountainous heights, inaccessible, except by a narrow pass secured and defended at different stations. On the sides of the mountain above these path-ways, quantities of stones are generally piled up ready to tumble down on the heads of the assailants. Most of these fortresses are by situation so strong as to baffle all the efforts of art in a regular attack, and are therefore only to be reduced by surprize or famine: they seem to have been originally intended as places of retreat for the natives in case of need, and for the security of the chiefs, with their families and treasures, in the unexpected irruptions of the neighbouring powers. Tippoo Sultaun during his wars with the English and their allies, confined many of his European prisoners in the most inaccessible of these places, frequently on the bare surface of the rock, exposed to all the severities of the climate; and on any advantage being gained over the Sultaun's troops by the British, the unfortunate captives were put to death, and their bodies thrown down the precipice, a prey to the dogs, jackals, and tigers, which instinctively prowled about the spot.—*See* SKETCHES OF THE HINDOOS, BRISTOW'S NARRATIVE, &c.

For a perfect idea of the Hill Forts, as well as the general scenery of the Mysore, and the Carnatic, it is only necessary to apply to those picturesque ENGRAVED VIEWS, published from the drawings of DANIEL, HODGES, HOME, and MAJOR ALLAN.

troops, and to strengthen, dismantle, or destroy such of them, as from time to time they shall think proper. This arrangement includes the entire and perpetual possession of the fortress and island of Seringapatam, (the command of which remains in the hands of Colonel Wellesley) and adds to the annual resources of the Company, about seven lacks of pagodas *.

Thus have the wisdom and energy of British councils, and the steady bravery of British soldiers, united to ovethrow one of the most powerful tyrants of the east; to accomplish as complete and as just a revolution, as can be found on the records of history; and to produce such an increase of revenue, resource, commercial advantage, and military strength to the British establishment in India, as must for years to come

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* The sums here named, are taken at a loose calculation, according to the accounts given by those on the spot during the making out of the official details.—Lord Mornington, in his dispatches to the Court of Directors, has stated the total augmentation of the Company's available annual resources in that quarter of their possessions, since June 1798, to be seventeen one-eighth lacks of Star pagodas; and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory should be realized according to just expectation, it will amount to near twenty-five lacks and a half of augmented annual resource, arising from the event of the war.

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ensure a prosperous and happy tranquillity, not only to the Company's possessions, but to the native principalities, and to millions of inhabitants on the fertile plains of Hindostan *. In short, to adopt the justly-drawn conclusion of Lord Mornington, in his own elegant language, "the balance is now in our own hands; we now possess the irresistible power, either of concentrating the most efficient part of the resources of Mysore in one mass, for our single defence against any possible combination, or of throwing the same weight into that scale, which shall appear to require such an aid for the preservation of the general tranquillity, on the solid basis of moderation and justice."

* According to a representation lately made to the Supreme Government, it appears that there are no less than six millions of people of different descriptions, employed in the manufacture of cotton in India, who require nothing more for their services than food and protection.

A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW

OF THE ARMY EMPLOYED IN THE CONQUEST OF THE MYSORE, WITH A METHODIZED LIST OF THE EUROPEANS KILLED AND WOUNDED, DURING THE SIEGE AND STORMING OF SERINGAPATAM—ARRANGED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MADRAS AND BENGAL FORCES.

GENERAL STAFF APPOINTED TO THE ARMY.

Commander in Chief -	Lieutenant-General Harris.
Military Secretary to Ditto	Captain Macauley.
Private Secretary to Ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.
Persian Interpreter to Ditto	Lieutenant-Colonel Close.
Aides-de-Camp to Ditto	Lieuts. Marriott, Scott, Harris.
Adjutant-General -	Lieutenant-Colonel Close.
Deputy Adjutant-General	Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew.
Acting Dep. Adjutant-General	Captain Turing.
Assistant Ditto - -	Captain Pierce.
Quarter-Master General	Lieut. Col. Richardson.
Deputy Ditto - -	Major Allan.
Assistant Deputy Ditto	Lieutenant B. Sydenham.
Chief Engineer - -	Colonel Gent.
Adjutant of Engineers -	Lieutenant Fraser.
Captain of the Guides -	Captain Orr.
Commissary of Stores -	Lieut. Col Carlisle.
Deputy Ditto - -	Captain J. Prescott.
Agent for Bullocks -	Major Dallas.
Commissary of Grain -	Major Hart.
Commissary of Provisions	Major Corner.
Superintendant of Bazars	Captain Macleod.
Judge Advocate General	Captain Leith.

Muster

Muster Master of the Army -	Captain A. Grant.
Paymaster of the Army -	W. H. Gordon, Esq.
Surgeon to Ditto - -	A. Anderson, Esq.
Commander of Pioneers -	Captain Drun.
Postmaster - - -	Captain Bond.
Sub-Agent for Camp Conveyance - - -	Lieutenant Berkley.
Acting Dep. Adj. Gen. of his Majesty's Troops - -	Captain K. Young.
Major of Brigade and Deputy-Paymaster of Ditto -	Col. C. V. Hart.

THE BRIGADING OF THE MADRAS ARMY, PREVIOUS TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THAT OF BOMBAY.

N. B. The Native Troops are distinguished by Italics.

CAVALRY.

COMMANDED BY MAJOR-GENERAL FLOYD.

RIGHT WING. 1st Brigade, Col. Stevenson.	H.M. 19th Regt. Light Drag. *1st. Regt. Native Troops.* *4th Ditto Ditto.*
LEFT WING. 2d Brigade, Colonel Pater.	H. M. 25th Reg. Light Drag. *2d Regt. Native Troops.* *3d Ditto Ditto.*

ARTILLERY.

RIGHT WING. Col. Montague LEFT WING. Lieut. Col. Saxon	2 Companies, Bengal. 1st Battalion Madras. 2 Ditto Ditto *Gun Lascars and pioneers attached*

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

RIGHT WING. Major General Bridges. 1st Brigade, Maj Gen. Baird.	H. M. 12th Regt. H. M. 74th Ditto. H. M. Scotch Brigade.
3d Brigade, Col. Cowdie.	*1st Battal. 1st Regt. Sepoys.* *1st Ditto 6th Ditto Ditto.* *1st Ditto 18th Ditto Ditto.*
5th Brigade, Col. Sherbrooke.	*2d Ditto 3d Ditto Ditto* *1st Ditto 8th Ditto Ditto.* *2d Ditto 12th Ditto Ditto.*
LEFT WING. Major-General Popham. 2d Brigade, Hon. Col. Wellesly.	H. M. 33d Regt. H. M. 73d Ditto. Swiss Reg. de Meuron.
4th Brigade, Lieut. Col Gardiner	*1st Battal. Bengal Volunteers.* *2d Ditto Ditto.* *3d Ditto Ditto.*
6th Brigade, Lieut. Col. Suff.	*2d Ditto 5th Regt. Sepoys.* *2d Ditto 9th Ditto Ditto.*

THE NIZAM's CONTINGENT.

DETACHMENT. Colonel Roberts.	1 Company Bengal Artillery. 1 Company Madras Ditto. *Gun Lascars attached.*
	1st Bat. 10th Reg. Bengal Sepoys. *2d Do. 10th Do. Ditto.* *2d Do. 2d Do. Madras Sepoys* *2d Do. 4th Do. Ditto.* *1st Do. 11th Do. Ditto.* *2d Do. 11th Do. Ditto.*
NATIVE TROOPS. Meer Allum.	*Cavalry, about* 6000. *Infantry, about* 6000.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY FORCES.

COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STUART.

RIGHT BRIGADE. Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor.	*1st Batt. 2d Regt. Sepoys.* *1st Ditto 4th Ditto Ditto.* *1st Ditto 3d Ditto Ditto.*
CENTRE DITTO. Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop.	H. M. 75th Regt. Company's European Reg. H. M. 77th Regt.
LEFT DITTO. Lieutenant-Colonel Wiseman.	*2d Battal. 3d Reg. Sepoys, with detachment of 1st or 9th Batt.* *1st Battal. 5th Regt. Sepoys.* *2d Ditto 2d Ditto Ditto*
DETACHMENT. Lieutenant-Colonel Lawnan.	Artillery and *Lascars attached.*
DETACHMENT. Col. Sartorius.	Engineers.
CORPS. Capt. Moncrieff.	Pioneers.

ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS.

MADRAS AND BENGAL TROOPS, viz. Non-Commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.

Cavalry	European	884	*Native*	1,751	Total	2,635
Artillery	——	608	——	1,483	——	2,091
Infantry	——	4,381	——	10,695	——	15,076
Pioneers	——	——	——	1,000	——	1,000

THE NIZAM'S TROOPS, (his Highness's *own* Force not *exactly* enumerated.)

Cavalry	——	——	——	6,000	—— 6,000
Company's Artillery		142	——	318	—— 460
Company's Infantry		——	——	6,076	—— 6,076
Infantry		——	——	6,000	—— 6,000

BOMBAY

BOMBAY TROOPS, viz. Non Commissioned, Rank and File.

Artillery	European	166	*Native*	344	Total	510
Engineers	———	7	——	——	——	7
Infantry	———	1,285	——	3,612	——	4,897
Pioneers	———	——	——	390	——	390
	Grand Total	7,473		37,669		45,142

N. B. The native Gun Lascars and Pioneers included in the above Abstract, amounting to 3,535, are not rated as fighting men; these, with the Nizam's own troops, being deducted from the gross totals, the King's and Company's forces employed, will amount to 29,607 fighting men, viz. 7,473 Europeans, and 22,134 Natives.

DATES AND SUCCESSION OF THE OPERATIONS DURING THE SIEGE, IN WHICH EUROPEAN OFFICERS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

This Recapitulation is given as a Clue to the Reader, in connecting the LIST *which follows it, with the* NARRATIVE *of the preceding Pages.*

April 5th.—An unsuccessful night attack upon two strong positions of the enemy in a tope, and a deep nullah, near the village of Sultanpett.—*(See p.* 43*)*.

April 6th.—The enemy forced from those and other posts, by a renewed attack in the morning.—*(See p.* 45*)*.

April 17*th.*—A successful attack in the afternoon on some works occupied by the enemy, at a village on the north side of the Cavery, and on the scite of which our first battery was erected.—*(See p.* 47*)*.

April 18th, 19th, 20th —The enemy driven from various works and entrenchments in our line of approach.—Several batteries opened upon the fort.—The duty in the trenches constantly harrassed by a galling night fire of musquetry and rockets.—*(See p. 48).*

April 21st.—A violent attack at midnight on all General Stuart's posts on the north side of the Cavery, by a chosen body of the enemy's black troops, and Tiger Sepoys led by Frenchmen —*(See p. 50).*

April 26th, 27th.—The enemy dispossessed of a stockaded redoubt, within 250 yards of the fort, at sun-set, (in order to secure the erecting of a breaching battery) and the post strongly contested during the night and following day.—*(See p. 52, Note†).*

May 2d.—A heavy fire kept up between the breaching batteries and the works of the fort, on this and the preceding and following days.

May 4th.—The storm and capture of the fort, works, and city of Seringapatam.—*(See p. 63).*

LIST OF THE EUROPEANS

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, IN THE CORPS COMPOSING THE ARMY BEFORE SERINGAPATAM FROM THE FIFTH OF APRIL TO THE FOURTH OF MAY INCLUSIVE, TAKEN FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS,

WITH SOME ADDED INFORMATION.

N. B. The Numbers following the Specification of the Corps, denote the gross Amount of Europeans killed, wounded, or missing in each, Officers included.—In the Corps of Native Infantry, &c. the Officers only are enumerated, no other Europeans being attached.

BENGAL ARTILLERY. 4 K. 12 W. 0 M.

Lieut. Col. Montague *(Dead)*. W. - *May* 2.

 A cannon-

A cannon-ball shattered this officers's arm while he was in the trenches, in such a manner as to require immediate amputation, and it was taken off nearly at the shoulder. In this state, however, such was his zealous and active spirit, he insisted on being carried into the trenches, where he continued to the last to animate the troops by his presence. During three or four days, he was supposed to be in a fair way of recovery, but having by the same shot received a contusion in his chest, it turned to a mortification, and carried him off on the eighth day after he received his wound.

Lieut. Fireworker A. Brooke — W. *Ap.* 5.

MADRAS ARTILLERY. 14 K. 21 W. 1 M.

1*st. Batt.*—Capt. Lieut. Prescott — W. *May* 4.
Lieutenant Cookesley K. — 2.
Lieutenant Blair — W. *Ap.* 25.

2*d Batt.*—Major Mandeville — W. *May* 4.
Captain Jourdan K. — 4.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY. 4 K. 6 W.

Capt. A. Torriano K. — *Ap.* 18.
Lieut. W. Macready K. — 18.
Lieut. W. Tayler — W. 18.

H. M. 12TH REGT. FOOT. 17 K. 49 W. 1 M.

Lieut. G. Nixon K. — *Ap.* 5.
Lieut. R. Nixon — W. 5.
Lieut. T. Falla *(Dead).* W. 6.

A circumstance attended the death of this officer, which, though extraordinary, may be relied upon as a fact. A spent *twelve-pound* shot struck him on the upper part of the thigh, and breaking the bone, passed between the fractures and lodged in the fleshy part, so completely covered, that in the hurry of the occasion, a tourniquet was applied without discovering it, and in that state he was conveyed to camp. He lived but a few hours, and when dead the ball was discovered to be lodged, and cut out by the Surgeon. What renders this fact more remarkable is, that Lieutenant Falla was below the middle stature, and not remarkably stout.

Lieut. King — W. *Ap.* 6.
Lieut. Shaw — W. *May* 4.
Ensign Neville — W. *Ap.* 17.

H. M. 33D

H. M. 33D REGT. FOOT.	6 K.	28 W. 12 M.	
Lieut. Fitzgerald	K.	—	*Ap.* 5.
H. M. 73D REGT. FOOT.	21 K.	99 W. 1 M.	
Capt. Macleod	—	W.	*May* 4.
Lieut. Lalor	K.	—	4.

This officer in the night of the 2d May crossed the river, in order to ascertain the passage, and examine the counterscarp of the ditch opposite to the breach,—which he safely accomplished although it had been attempted by Captain Norris, and Lieutenant Farquhar, two nights before, without the same success.—Lieutenant Lalor on the 4th acted as conductor to the storming party across the Cavery, and being wounded about midway, fell, and was drowned in the passage.

Lieut. Thomas	—	W.	*May* 4.
Lieut. Todd	—	W.	*Ap.* 26.
Lieut. Maclean, jun.	—	W.	27.
Ensign Antill	—	W.	*May* 4.
Ensign Guthrie	—	W.	4.
H. M. 74TH REGT. FOOT.	45 K.	111 W.	
Capt. Aytone	—	W.	*Ap.* 26.
Lieut. Maxwell	—	W.	26.
Lieut. Carrington	—	W.	26.
Lieut. Irvine	K.	—	26.

A party of the 74th having, in conjunction with the 73d regiment, possessed themselves of a post within 250 yards of the fort, during the night, were so exposed to a heavy fire from the works, that before they could break the ground so as to cover themselves, a number of officers and men were killed and wounded.—Lieutenant Irvine fell with a grape shot through his head, and another through the body.

Lieut. Fletcher	—	W.	*Ap.* 20.
Lieut. Farquhar	K.	—	*May* 4.

This officer, during the siege, was attached to the corps of European pioneers, which he commanded at the assault. The left attack being vigorously opposed by the enemy on the northern rampart, the front of the column was frequently brought to a stand, and the leading officers being all either

 killed

killed or disabled, Lieutenant Farquhar put himself at the head of the column, and almost instantly fell.

Lieut. Prendergast *(Dead)*,	W.		*May* 4.

He received a wound from a musket-ball, which ran along the skull towards the back of the neck; it was not regarded as a hurt of any serious consequence, and after the successful event of the storming, he walked about the scene of action, without much apparent inconvenience. The concussion of a bullet, however, so near the brain, proved fatal, for in the morning he was found dead in his cot.

Lieut. Hill	K.	—	*May* 4.

Volunteered the Forlorn Hope, and was killed in leading on the officer's party in front of the right attack commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke.

Lieut. Shaw	K.	—	*May* 4.
H. M. 75th Regt. Foot.	16 K.	64 W.	3 M.
Capt. John Gordon	—	W.	*Ap.* 21.
Lieut. Mather	K.	—	4.
Lieut. Turner	—	W.	4.
Lieut. Broughton	—	W.	4.
Lieut. Skelton	—	W.	4.
H. M. 77th Regt. Foot.	10 K.	51 W.	1 M.
Lieut. Col. Dunlop	—	W.	*May* 4.

For an account of the manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop received his wound,—*see p*. 70.—It is understood that he is on his return to Europe, completely disabled in the right arm, which was nearly cut through at the wrist during the assault.

Captain Owen	K.	—	*May* 4.
Lieut. Lawrence	—	W.	4.

Volunteered the Forlorn Hope, in front of the column which composed the left attack, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop.

H. M.

H. M. SCOTCH BRIGADE.	14 K.	86 W.	1 M.	
Captain Hay	K.	—		*Ap.* 26.
Captain Motte	—	W.		27.
Lieut. Macbeath	—	W.		26.
Lieut. Innes	—	W.		26.
Lieut. Maclean	—	W.		26.
SWISS REGT. DE MEURON.	16 K.	60 W.	1 M.	
Captain Pianchaud	—	W.		*Ap.* 27.
Captain Lardy	—	W.		*May* 4.
Lieutenant Mathey	*(Dead)*	W.		4.
Assistant Surgeon Glasser	K.	—		*Ap.* 19.
BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGT.	9 K.	23 W.	1 M.	
Serjt. Graham	K.	—		*May* 4.
Lieut. R. Webbe	—	W.		4.
MADRAS ENGINEERS.	—	2 W.		
Capt. Lieut. Caldwall	—	W.		*May* 2.
Capt. Cosby, Staff,	K.	—		4.

One of the breaching batteries having caught fire in the afternoon of that day, the fire from the fort was immediately directed upon those who were employed in extinguishing the flames, among whom Captain Cosby had distinguished himself by the most active and successful exertion;—but soon after he had descended from the Merlons into the battery, he was unfortunately killed by a grape shot.

MADRAS PIONEERS.	1 K.	0 W.	
Capt. Cormick	K.	—	*May* 4.
1st REGT. MADRAS NAT. INF.	1 K.	0 W.	
1*st Batt.*—Maj. Colin Campbell	K.	—	*Ap.* 5.
3d REGT. MADRAS NAT. INF.	1 K.	2 W.	
2*d Batt.*—Lieut. Mackintosh	—	W.	*Ap.* 17.
Lieut. J. Fish	K.	—	20.
Lieut. S. Smith	—	W.	20.

12th REGT.

12th Regt. Madras Nat. Inf.	—	3 W.	
2d Batt.—Capt. J. Munro	—	W.	*Ap.* 18.
Lieut. Vernon	—	W.	18.
Lieut. Moore	—	W.	18.
Bengal Volunteers.	—	1 W.	
3d Batt.—Lieut. Fagan	—	W.	*Ap.* 27.
2d Regt. Bombay Nat. Inf.	1 K.	2 W.	
1st Batt.—Capt. J. C. Meares	K.	—	*Ap.* 21
2d Batt.—Lieut. Jer. Lock	—	W.	18.
Lieut. J. Barnard	—	W.	18.
3d Regt. Bombay Nat. Inf.		1 W.	
1st Batt. Capt. W. Browne	—	W.	*Ap.* 21.

Captain Browne received three musket balls in his right arm, one of which so severely wounded the grand artery, that an immediate amputation was necessary. This officer had, before, lost the second and third finger of his left hand, by the sting of some reptile, when encamped near the mountains, in the last war with Tippoo.

5th Regt. Bombay Nat. Inf.		1 W.	
1st Batt.—Capt. Marshall	—	W.	*Ap.* 21.

Total—181 K.—622 W.—22 M.

☞ The Compiler cannot close his last page, without again acknowledging in general terms the assistance he has received from various sources of information.—To those Gentlemen who have favoured him with original matter, he stands most gratefully indebted, and to the publications which have furnished him with materials for compilation, he owns himself much beholden—particularly to the Asiatic Annual Register, a work rich in every thing most interesting on the subject of British India, its History, Politics, and Literature.

The utmost care has been taken throughout to avoid error and mis-statement; yet military men, and those who have resided in India, may perhaps find that the preceding pages are not entirely free from inaccuracy—at the same time, however, it is presumed they will not find any thing greatly out of drawing in these Narrative Sketches, and that small inadvertencies will be treated with a reasonable indulgence.

FINIS.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH *of the* STORMING *of* SERINGAPATAM, *as exhibited in the* GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE *painted by* ROBERT KER PORTER.

THE PRINCIPAL GROUPE ON THE BREACH (which occupies the center of the Painting) is GENERAL BAIRD, surrounded by his Staff, and animating the troops to follow Serjeant Graham, of the Forlorn Hope, who having planted the British colours on the rampart, is shot by an Indian at the moment he is giving the huzza of victory.

AT THE FOOT OF THE RUINS, beyond the first acclivity, are the Grenadiers of the 12th Regiment, directed to the attack by Major Craigie; while a party of the 74th, under Major Wallace, and of the Scotch Brigade, led by Major Skelly, are preparing to scale the ramparts, assisted by the Madras Native Pioneers with scaling ladders, whose officer, Captain Cormick, being killed, is represented in the act of falling down the steep.

IN THE FORE GROUND, at the foot of the left bastion, lies Captain Owen, of the 77th, supported, as he is dying, on one of the Tiger guns taken from the enemy, He is upheld by an Artillery-man, who points to the Indians from whom he received his death; while his Grenadiers are pressing to avenge it at the point of the bayonet.

ABOUT MID-WAY UP THE BREACH, is a sally of Tippoo's Guards, who are repulsed by the Grenadiers of the 74th Regiment.—Lieutenant Prendergast appears mortally struck by a musket-shot, and Lieutenant Shaw lies among the slain.

AT THE FOOT OF THE BREACH, the fore-ground is occupied by a party of Tippoo's Tiger Grenadiers, advancing along the channel of a water-course connected with the sally-port. They are met by a part of the 73d Regiment, led by Captain Macleod, who being wounded through the lungs, is conducted off by a Soldier; while a severe conflict is maintained with the Leader of the Tiger-men by a Serjeant of the Highlanders.

UNDER THE RIGHT BASTION, the Light Companies of the 73d Regiment, and the Scotch Brigade, are led up to the breach by Lieutenant Gawler and Captain Molle, while the remainder of the 73d (Highlanders) are advancing across a branch of the Cavery.

FURTHER TO THE RIGHT, in the fore-ground, is the brave Colonel Dunlop, borne off from the breach, wounded, between two Grenadiers; and in front of the Mortar Battery is Major Allan, with Colonel Dallas and Major Beatson.—Near them stands the Chief Engineer, Colonel Gent, giving directions for the removal of a wounded Artillery-man, while Captain Caldwell is, with a glass, reconnoitring the enemy's works, from the battery; and Major Agnew, immediately behind him, appears communicating the information.

IN THE DISTANCE, at the extremity of the Picture, is a view of the British Camp—GENERAL HARRIS, with a groupe of his Officers on ho seback, appearing on the intermediate ground.

On

ON THE BASTION, to the right of the breach, stands Colonel Sherbrooke, directing the right assault along the ramparts, where the British troops are bayonetting the enemy from their traverses, and pushing on to gain the inner works.

ON THE RAMPART, to the left of the breach, is TIPPOO SULTAUN, attended by his Chiefs and Standard Bearers. He stands near an open veranda, directly above the gate-way in which he afterwards fell, and appears reconnoitring the attack, in concert with a French Officer, General Chapuy, who is stationed on the battlement, a little further to the left.

AT THE SALLY-PORT BRIDGE (accidentally let down by the fire of our artillery) is a desperate conflict between the Company's Sepoys, and a chosen band of the Sultaun's Guards, known by the name of Hyder's Grenadiers.—Lieutenant Lalor is mortally wounded on the bridge, and appears struggling with his assailant as he is falling into the water.

IN THE FORE GROUND, is a party of the Madras Artillery, under Lieutenant Bell, who having advanced with one of the heavy guns, to force the sally-port, is directing his men, with the Artillery Lascars, to drag it to the rear.

AT THE LEFT EXTREMITY OF THE PICTURE, is Captain Lardy, of the Regiment De Meuron, assisted by one of the Artillery-men in binding up his wounded left arm, in order that he may rejoin the storming party:—and behind the groupe of Artillery are the Native Troops, with a party of the Nizam's forces, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mignan; while Lieutenant Pasley, as Major of Brigade, is animating them on to the attack.

BEYOND THE WALLS OF THE FORTRESS, appear the principal buildings of Seringapatam. A superb mosque is seen to the right of the breach, and on the left Tippoo's palace and the gardens of the Laul-Baug. Several high cavaliers overlook the works within the fort; and on the outside of the walls are a number of ruined redoubts, demolished by the fire of our breaching batteries, two of which occupy the two extreme points in the fore-ground of the Picture.

THE PAINTING

Is executed upon a large scale, comprehending 2,550 square feet of canvas, and contains several hundred figures as large as life, with near twenty Portraits of British Officers.

☞ The EXHIBITION of the PICTURE is open every day, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling.

THE PUBLIC

ARE respectfully informed, that it is intended to publish, BY SUBSCRIPTION, Three Large Prints from the above Painting—Proposals for which may be had at the EXHIBITION ROOM, where Subscriptions are received; and at Messrs. HAMMERSLEYS, Pall Mall; BIDDULPHS and COX, Charing Cross; of J. P. THOMPSON, Printseller, Great Newport Street; and of Mr. PORTER, No. 6, Gerrard Street, Soho.

W. Justins, Printer.